The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4674. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GREAT UNION RALLY.

The Conservatives of the Metropolis in Council.

Popular Indorsement of the Philadelphia National Convention.

THE POLICY OF THE PRESIDENT UPHELD.

Twenty Thousand People Proclaim their Approval of a Wise and Generous Course.

Voices of the Representative Men of the North and the South.

Addresses of Maj.-Gen. Dix, Judge Parsons of Alabama, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Messrs. Samuel J. Tilden, John G. Saxe, and Others.

The largest, most enthusiastic, and best-managed mass meeting ever known in this City, was held last night at and about Union-square, its object being to ratify the action of the Philadelphia Union Convention—to reaffirm the principles set forth in its Address and Declaration, and to aid in carrying out the specific policy which it urged upon the country—namely, the election to Congress of men who will vote for a speedy restoration of the Union by admitting to their seats in Congress loyal representatives from States holding a loyal attitude toward the Government of the United States.

To the Committee of Arrangements, of whom Hon. DOUGLAS TAYLOR was the Chairman, is due the credit of making preparations, physical, oratorical and popular, the like of which have not been seen at any time in this metropolis. In response to circulars of invitation addressed to many of our most distinguished men, resident here and elsewhere, letters were received, some of which, regretting the impossibility of an affirmative response, have been published in the TIMES; but from the vast majority answers were received accepting gladly and cheerfully the invitation to be present, and lend the aid of countenance and voice to an object so broad and comprehensive in its justice and its honorable intent.

THE HEADQUARTERS

of the various Committees was at the Maison Dorée, on the square, where completest arrangements were made for the ready transaction of the thousand and one matters that present themselves for adjudication at the eleventh hour. The Reception Committee consisted of the following-named gentlemen:

Gen. NELSON TAYLOR, Chairman.

James Gordon Bennett,	Thomas Murphy,
William V. Brady,	William M. Tweed,
Alexander T. Stewart,	A. A. Low,
James Wadsworth,	Moses Taylor,
Daniel E. Devan,	O. Ottendorfer,
Joseph Hoxie,	James Bowen,
D. E. Allen,	Matthew T. Brennan,
A. Oakey Hall,	Thomas McSpedon,
Henry Smith,	Henry Clews,
D. B. Northrup,	Charles G. Cornell,
A. J. Dittenhoefer,	M. T. McMahon,
Henry W. Hubbell,	Stewart Brown,
John Anderson,	Gilbert Dean,
Erastus C. Benedict,	George G. Barnard,

W. Butler Duncan.

The majority of them were assembled by 7:30 last night, at the Committee Rooms where by invitation the orators of the evening met and were assigned by Gen. TAYLOR to their respective stands. A busier scene can scarcely be imagined than that which transpired at the headquarters between the hours of seven and eight. The rooms were crowded with committee men and speakers, reporters and guests, each intent on his own business, and all anxious lest the meeting should get under way before the necessary work was done.

Long before this time, however,

THE SQUARE

itself presented a magnificent picture. Central was the park dark and gloomy, its shadings made more dense by the glimmering of the gaslights that here and there pierced its drab and dusky depths. In front of the Broadway gate, stood the Grand Stand—a perfect success in design and finish, a model for all stage carpenters henceforth, accessible, convenient, imposing and comfortable. Its appearance was one of the noteworthy features of the demonstration. As the hurrying crowd surged up Broadway and emptied into the square, the stand actually loomed up before and beamed upon them like some vast luminous transparency, brilliant with decoration, flooded with light, shining in the mingled rays of the moon and flash of the gas like a fairy scene in an enchanted isle. It was thirty-six feet front, twenty-four feet deep and forty-three feet high. The floor inclined to the front nearly two feet. It was canopied with a dome of blue, studded with embossed stars in gilt; a cornice surrounded the dome, beneath which about two feet wide was a frieze covered with inscriptions, the whole supported by graceful columns, around which, and all other available spaces, red, white and blue draperies were entwined, beside large American flags fastened in protusion and taste to this temple of oratory. Gas jets conveniently placed lighted up the interior for the convenience of speakers and reporters. The cornice was red, and the frieze white and blue—the emblematical Union colors. The following were the patriotic inscriptions: On the front frieze, in large letters, was the motto

ONE COUNTRY, ONE CONSTITUTION, ONE DESTINY.

On the north side the motto:

THE CONSTITUTION IS MY LEAGUE.

Being an extract from JOHNSON'S speech, delivered recently at Indianapolis, Ill. On the east side:

THE UNION FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION.

Another inscription read:

ANDREW JOHNSON,
The man who raised poverty to eminence, and placed the laurel on the moistened brow of labor.

On the east side the motto:

"I come here to-day with the flag of my country, containing thirty-six stars, and the Union of the States unbroken."

Being an extract from the President's speech, delivered at Indianapolis. Surmounting the dome, on a large golden ball, was a spread American eagle in gilt, which alone cost $100.

There has never been designed or arranged more perfectly and fittingly a stand for the purposes to which this was devoted.

The other stands were not as rich in adornment, but were equally well adapted for the convenience and ease of the speakers and the Press. The scene from the corner of Broadway and the square was, at a little after 8, superb. The main stand fairly blazed with light; the other stands that fringed the square were brilliant and all aglare; stretched across from house to house and street to street were long lines on which were strung the illuminated Chinese lanterns, variegated and extremely beautiful in effect; at the several corners and near the stands were placed powerful calcium lights, whose intense bursts of white flame fairly made the place about as clear as at noontide, and as light and open as the day; from beneath the bronzed statue of WASHINGTON, from sundry points in and about the park burned huge pans of chemical preparations, the crimson fire of which tinged the heavens and made the vast ocean of upturned faces roseate and all aglow; the rows of houses, stores and buildings generally about the square, were brilliantly illuminated; over the doorway of the Maison Dorée, whose front, by the way, shone like a burnished mirror, burned in jets of gas the similitude of an American eagle; but beautiful as all this was, and strangely wierd as was the effect produced by the constant kaleidoscopic shifting of these elements, aided and magnified by the shooting up of fiery rockets, the falling of many-colored stars, and the booming of vociferous cannon, it was as naught in comparison with the mighty mass of men that stood solid and compact listening to the music, the singing or the speaking, or shouting with vigorous acclamation as point after point was made and driven home by the argument of a trusted teacher. It is always difficult to estimate the number of persons present at a mass meeting in the open air, and particularly so when the lay of the land is so peculiarly spread out as it is at Union Square; but in the opinion of careful judges there could not have been less than

TWENTY THOUSAND PERSONS

present at the meeting, besides thousands and thousands who stopped, listened, and, like the Pharisee of old, passed on the other side. The human features of the meeting were perfectly sublime. The crowd was immense, the unanimity of sentiment patent, the enthusiasm tremendous, the intelligence of the audience most evident.

The people assembled at an early hour. GRAFULLA'S Band, stationed at the main stand, played a very choice selection of popular music, the rockets and cannon blazed continually, and a general state of excitement was evident from 6:30 o'clock.

THE MEETING

proper was commenced at about 8:30, at which time a salute of thirty-six guns was fired and thirty-six rockets were sent skyward, in conformity with the programme.

The Centre Stand.

This stand was erected so as to command a view of Broadway as far down as Grace Church, and the space intervening between the stand and Broadway was a living mass of enthusiastic humanity, spreading out on both sides to where the multitudes surrounding the other stands met and echoed back the cheers for the speakers and the candidates as their names were passed from one crowd to the other. GRAFULLA'S Seventh Regiment Band, discoursed music, their strains bidding defiance to impatience and anxiety, such as usually characterize the preliminary arrangements on such occasions. Prof. OLNEY'S class of singing boys, numbering one hundred, sang their Union songs, and were applauded to the echo.

At a little after 8 o'clock, Hon. DOUGLAS TAYLOR called the assemblage to order, and, after repeated rounds of applause, said:

REMARKS OF HON. DOUGLAS TAYLOR.

The pleasant duty devolves on me, as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, to call this vast assemblage to order; to request your undivided attention to the distinguished gentlemen who will address you and welcome you here; and I also ask your cordial acquiescence in the programme of arrangements as fixed by the Committee. I have another, and a pleasanter and a more important duty to perform—to present to you the distinguished soldier and statesman who has been chosen to preside over your deliberations. I ask for him, although it seems superfluous, that enthusiastic reception to which he is so well entitled. First among the foremost of the lovers of his country; wisest in counsel; valiant in the field. I now beg leave to introduce to you the eminent citizen, patriotic statesman and soldier, Major-Gen. JOHN A. DIX. [Cheers.]

Gen. DIX, who was greeted with long-continued applause, then spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. DIX.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for asking me to preside over your proceedings this evening. I am glad of the opportunity of saying a few words to you. I shall not go into details—those I leave to others. But I wish to state briefly the great principles which I conceive to be involved in the coming election. [Good.] A little more than five years ago you were assembled on this very spot, under an impending national peril, to save the Union from forcible dismemberment. You met the crisis in the same spirit of patriotism with which the City of New-York has met every danger, every trial, and every adversity in the history of the country. [Applause.] You resolved that the Government of your fathers should be upheld. You resolved that the Union should be preserved. You carried out that patriotic determination with an expenditure of treasure and blood, which has no parallel in any other country or any other age. After five years of toil and privation and suffering, shared with you by the great mass of your fellow-citizens, your sacrifices and labors were crowned with triumphant success. You believed, and you had a right to believe, that you had earned the reward, which all noble resolutions deserve when carried into execution with a manly spirit of self-sacrifice. You had preserved the Union from disruption; you had saved the Constitution from the civil convulsion, which seemed more than once in the eyes of other nations to have involved us all in the mortal agony of a national dissolution. You had a right to expect, when this great peril was over, a restoration of the domestic quietude, the security, the equal government and the untrammeled prosperity, which the Union and the Constitution were designed to insure to yourselves and to your children. Are you in the enjoyment of these blessings of good government? ["Yes!" "Yes!" "No!"] Where is the internal peace for which you looked as the first fruit of your patient struggles against the evils of a long and sanguinary war? Your soil is no longer trodden by hostile armies, meeting in deadly conflict—no longer drenched, thank God, by fresh outpourings of fraternal blood. But the war of passion and of prejudice is kept up with unmitigated bitterness, although all resistance to the public authority has long since ceased. What security have you even for a continuance of the present precarious tranquillity? All the lessons of history teach us that we cannot go on as we are going now, alienated from eight millions of our own people by our own volition, making ourselves felt by them only through the pressure of our power, without stirring up and exasperating anew the old feelings of enmity, which every consideration of justice, policy and magnanimity calls on us to soothe and subdue by a generous confidence. [Great applause.] Are we living under an equal Government—["No"]—the only Government known to the Constitution? We are in a Union of thirty-six States, of which ten are excluded from all share in the administration of the public affairs, while all the powers of the Government are concentrated in the hands of the remaining twenty-six. ["We won't stand it no longer."] Are we enjoying a prosperity free from all useless restraints? ["No."] Eight millions of our people, for want of the self-government to which they are entitled, are living under a political abasement humiliating to their spirit, embarrassing to their industry, and discouraging to their efforts to rise up to the standard of the new social life which is opening on them under the altered condition of their domestic relations. Is any man so blind as not to see that this injustice is reacting on us—on our growth, our production, our wealth, our whole social capacity for useful and successful progress? Is any man so biased as not to perceive, or perceiving, so uncandid as not to admit, that it is encumbering us with pecuniary burdens, which we ought not to bear, and casting upon the South the weight and the odium of political disabilities, from which they have a right to be free? [Applause.] Fellow-citizens, we are not acting the good part. We are neither generous nor just. We are as untrue to ourselves as we are to others. It is the senselessness of prejudice or the blindness of passion to suppose that we can be false to the higher impulses of our nature and to the great principles of right and justice, without drawing down upon ourselves, in some form or other, the retribution which is sure to fall upon the individual or the community which disregards and sets them at defiance. [Applause.] It was to proclaim their hostility to the policy (of which the evils I have sketched are the inevitable results,) that the members of the Convention at Philadelphia came together from all sections of the Union. They have spoken to you through their address and their resolutions. You know the part I took in their proceedings; and the argument by which those proceedings are supported, will come better from others than myself. You are here to pass judgment upon them; [applause] and I know well, from long years of experience, what the verdict of this City will be. [Applause.] Although you were called together to express your concurrence in those proceedings, there are other subjects, to which I may properly invoke your attention. In pursuance of the usual custom, a State Convention has been held at Albany, which in its declaration of principles may be regarded as responding to the Convention at Philadelphia. It has nominated candidates for the State offices to become vacant with the close of the year. These nominations have much more than their ordinary importance. They carry with them an indorsement of the policy of the President of the United States in regard to the States excluded by the action of Congress from representation and from all share in the administration of the Government. ["Hear, hear!" and applause.] In giving the nominations your support, you not only indorse the nominees as men worthy of the public confidence, but you indorse the measures of the President as just and in accordance with the Constitution under which we live. I shall give them my vote on both grounds. ["Bully for you," applause.] It is unnecessary to speak to you of the candidate for the first office, Mr. HOFFMAN. [Great applause. Three cheers for HOFFMAN and three cheers for DIX.] He was born in your immediate vicinity, ["He's a Knickerbocker;"] he has grown up among you from youth to an honorable manhood; and he has given abundant evidence of his firmness, his integrity and his talents. He is eminently fitted by his character and his qualifications for the high office for which he has been nominated. [Applause.] You cannot know the other candidates so well; I know them all; I believe them to be "honest, capable and faithful to the Constitution," coming up in these respects to the standard of JEFFERSON; and what more need we ask? [Applause.] The entire ticket will receive my cordial support. [Applause.] I shall contribute all in my power to its success. I trust it will receive the support of all the friends of the Union and the Constitution throughout the State. ["It will."] This is no time for the gratification of personal wishes—no time for considerations of self. It is a time, like that which has just gone by, for disinterestedness; for self-sacrifice; for patriotic effort; for dedicating ourselves to the service of the country; for doing all we can to extend the privileges and the blessings of the Union, as we have already extended its authority over every square mile of our territory on which the sun shines, [applause,] and to spread over our whole people, wherever within the thirty-six States their lot may have been cast, the sacred and the all-embracing ægis of the Constitution. [Applause.] Seventy-nine years ago to-day, WASHINGTON and his illustrious compeers in the Federal Convention completed their labors, signed the great charter of our liberties, and prepared it for the ratification of the States. We have lived under it seventy-seven years. In that period of time we have grown from four to thirty millions of people. Three quarters of a century more will see over two hundred millions of souls between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, the great lakes and the Rio Grande. If we are true to our ancestors and to ourselves, we may hope, with God's blessing, that those who are to come after us, will then be living under the same Constitution, and looking back to us with thankfulness for twice preserving it at a great crisis in our history—[applause]—once by heroic service in the field, and again by the more glorious triumph of justice and magnanimity over the narrowness of prejudice and the implacability of passion. [Great applause.]

Gen. DIX then introduced Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, who was received with enthusiastic cheers.

SPEECH OF HON. SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: Your Committee of Arrangements have called on me, as Chairman of the delegation of the State of New-York in the Philadelphia Convention, on the 14th of August, to make you an official report of the proceedings of that body. Even while the Convention was in session intelligence of its doings passed by the lightning flashes of the telegraph to the remotest parts of our extended country. In the four weeks which have since elapsed the wonderful journalism of our times, carried by our still more wonderful railroad communication, has spread every detail to our whole people. (Applause.) To-day this vast concourse of citizens has assembled here to declare the almost unanimous approval, by the people of this metropolis, of the action of the National Union Convention—(cheers)—to pronounce their almost unanimous judgment in favor of ANDREW JOHNSON upon the great issue between him and the Radical majority of Congress. The day chosen for this purpose is auspicious. It is the anniversary of the day seventy-nine years ago when the Constitution of the United States was adopted in Philadelphia. ["We will endorse it."] It is the anniversary of the day four years ago when, on the bloody field of Antietam (cheers,) the army of the Republic, under the leadership of the gallant and accomplished MCCLELLAN (loud and long-continued applause,) turned back the tide of invasion from the insurgent forces of Secession. To-day the people of New-York, among whom the Government of the Union was first set in motion in 1789, and who have always been devoted to its preservation—national in position, in interests, in sentiments and sympathies—foremost in seeking to avert civil war by conciliation of all sections—foremost when civil war came in maintaining by force the Federal Union and the Federal Government, contributing to the national armies more men, and to the national treasury more money, than any other equal population of our country. [Cheers.] The people of New-York, now that civil war is ended, say, with one acclaim, let there be peace and fraternity throughout the land. [Applause and cries of "Suppose we let the Radicals fight them next."] And they hail ANDREW JOHNSON—[loud applause]—as the vindicator of the Constitution and the restorer of the Republic. Fellow-citizen—Why should we not, with one accord, stand by ANDREW JOHNSON in the great contest which he is now making for the Constitution and for civil liberty. It is the same firm, hardy, courageous, indomitable man, who yesterday stood by us, by the Union and the Government, alone among the Southern Senators, and almost alone in his own State. He confronted every danger to property, liberty and life. He was hunted from his home into exile. But he never quailed, he never hesitated. He remained perfectly true to his principles of action. Now, I hear it complained of that this same ANDREW JOHNSON has the qualities which we yesterday were wont to applaud. I hear it complained that his nature is not of the soft and silken texture which drifts along with the current; surrendering convictions, abandoning duty, seeking only ease, and acquiescing in every wrong which it may be inconvenient to resist. I hear it complained of that, having from the beginning of the civil war discarded all party and thrown himself upon the people, he cannot, while traversing the country and daily meeting his fellow-citizens, suppress the irresistible impulse to declare to them his convictions on the great questions which he thinks involve the peace and harmony of the country. I hear it complained of that this heroic man, who has perilled more and sacrificed more for the Constitution and the Union than any other man now living, when reviled and traduced, when even denounced as a traitor, feels and expresses something of indignation toward his assailants. Fellow-citizens, I thank God for ANDREW JOHNSON is what he is, and not what his assailants wish him to be. [Applause.] Do any, even of them, pretend that he is not a sincere, earnest, truthful, honest man? [Cheers.] Does anybody doubt the purity and strength of his convictions? ["No."] Does anybody doubt his patriotism and his devotion to the country? ["No; only the Radicals."] Fellow-citizens, I go further. I say that ANDREW JOHNSON is to-day acting in perfect consistency with the principles on which he stood in resisting secession in 1860 and 1861, and afterward. I have this morning looked over his speeches during that period. I wish that time would allow me to quote from them the evidence of what I now assert. I go still further. I say that the doctrine on which ANDREW JOHNSON acted in 1861 in resisting secession, and on which he now acts in insisting that the ten States denied representation in Congress are still in the Union, and are lawfully entitled to representation as States of the Union, is the true constitutional doctrine. Fellow citizens, I studied this whole question in 1853, during the controversy between the Federal Government and the State of South Carolina. If I ever studied any subject thoroughly and exhaustively, it was this question. I arrived at conclusions so clear and so completely thought out that I have never since felt a shadow of doubt rest upon them. Mr. MADISON, the father of the Constitution of the United States, was then living. He participated largely in the discussions of that period. He brought to the subject complete knowledge of the views of the framers, and of the contemporaneous history of the Constitution, a large political philosophy, and half a century of thought, by the one good intellect. In my judgment, no man can claim to understand the Constitution or Government of the United States who is not familiar with the writings of JAMES MADISON. In the discussions of that period it was completely established that THOMAS JEFFERSON, the founder of the Democratic Party, entirely concurred with Mr. MADISON in denying the right of any State to nullify the laws, or to recede from the Union. ANDREW JACKSON was President, MARTIN VAN BUREN was Vice-President, EDWARD LIVINGSTON was Secretary of State, SILAS WRIGHT was a Senator in Congress, WILLIAM L. MARCY was Governor of this State. All of these great statesmen of New-York—VAN BUREN, LIVINGSTON, WRIGHT and MARCY—shared in the discussions. They all repudiated nullification and secession, as did JACKSON, MADISON and JEFFERSON. They did it on precisely the same theory of the Constitution on which ANDREW JOHNSON did it in 1861. And that theory necessarily involves the conclusion, which ANDREW JOHNSON asserts, that the States are all now in the Union. The Constitution of the United States is by its own terms declared to be perpetual. The Government created by it acts, within the sphere of its powers, directly upon each individual citizen. No State is authorized, in any contingency to suspend or obstruct that action, or to exempt any citizen from the obligation to obedience. Any pretended act of nullification or secession, whereby such effect is attempted to be produced, is absolutely void. The offence of the individual citizen, violating the lawful authority of the United States, is precisely the same as if no such pretended authority ever existed. On the other hand, the remedy given to the Federal Government against the individual citizen, being coextensive with all the powers it may ever constitutionally exert, is in itself complete and adequate; and the idea that the General Government may exclude a State in its corporate capacity from the Union, because of offences of individual citizens, for which there is a complete and adequate remedy against them, is totally unknown to our political system. The army itself was simply a gigantic *posse comitatus* to enforce the laws; and the moment resistance to them was suppressed there revived the constitutional system of our fathers. The result of a war to enforce the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance of it, when prosecuted to complete success, could not be that one part of the country could govern the other on a principle which amounts to a revolution of the whole system. The speeches of ANDREW JOHNSON from December, 1860, are full of these sound constitutional ideas upon which he is now acting. On the 24th of July, 1861, he offered, in the Senate, the celebrated resolution declaring the objects of the war:

Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capitol; that in this national emergency Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not prosecuted on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, not for the purpose of overthrowing or interferring with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and all laws made in pursuance thereof, [Cheers] and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the States unimpaired; that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease." [Hear, hear.] It was adopted by the Senate,—yeas, 30; nays, 5.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Forbes, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Howe, Johnson (Tennessee), Kennedy, King, Lane, (Indiana), Lane (Kansas), Latham, Morril, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Saulsbury, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Meade, Wilkinson, Willey, and Wilkinson—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Breckinridge, Johnson (Missouri), Polk, Purcel, and Trumbull—5.

On another occasion, in 1863, he declared: "Tennessee is not out of the Union, never has been, and never will be out. The bonds of the Constitution and the Federal power will always prevent that. This Government is perpetual. Provision is made for reforming the Government and amending the Constitution, and admitting States into the Union, not for letting them out of it." Fellow-citizens, on the issue between ANDREW JOHNSON and the Radical majority of Congress, you do not fail to render a verdict in his favor, without striking down the vital principle of the Constitution and deeply imperiling the cause of free institutions and representative government all over the world. Gentlemen, I have done. [Loud cheering.]

Several rounds of cheering were then given for HOFFMAN, DIX, and others, after which Mr. HIRAM KETCHUM, Jr., read the following

LIST OF OFFICERS:

Vice-Presidents.

Hamilton Fish,	John J. Cisco,
Alex. T. Stewart,	A. A. Low,
Wm. H. Aspinwall,	John D. Jones,
James Stokes,	Wilson G. Hunt,
Stephen R. Pinckney,	James Brown,
Joseph W. Alsop,	Richard Atkinson,
Luther C. Clark,	Daniel Devlin,
Stewart Brown,	Leonard W. Jerome,
John T. Agnew,	Henry Grinnell,
Edward Cooper,	W. Butler Duncan,
C. Vanderbilt,	John A. Stewart,
Lycurgus Edgerton,	Henry Clews,
August Belmont,	Edwin Croswell,
Peter Lorillard,	James Bryce,
F. S. Kirtland,	G. W. Quintard,
Wm. T. Coleman,	Richard S. Palmer,
S. L. M. Barlow,	William Chauncey,
Richard Shell,	John Alstyne.

Secretaries.

David W. Jones,	Edward L. Corlies,
Frederick C[illegible]er,	Frederick Goodridge,
David Crawford, Jr.,	Wm. H. Vanderbilt,
Bernard Casserly,	Wm. R. Garrison,

R. S. Caldwell.

Mr. E. P. NORTON then read the following

RESOLUTIONS:

ELI P. NORTON, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we select this, the anniversary of the day that GEORGE WASHINGTON and his compatriots affixed their names to the Constitution of the United States as an appropriate day for the adoption and ratification of the Declaration of Principles proclaimed by the National Union Convention, composed of delegates from every State and district and Territory of the American Republic, which assembled in the city of Philadelphia on the 14th of August last.

Resolved, That the charities of life, the precepts of our religion, and a wise public policy dictate as the first and paramount duty of every American citizen, to aid in healing the wounds and subduing the passions of civil war, and restoring the Union of these States, so that in the day of peril, whether from commercial disaster or foreign war, our national securities and public credit may remain unimpaired, and the national flag maintained by the whole united American people.

Resolved, That we regard it as the great felicity and chief distinction of the American people, that they are governed by a written Constitution, which is the supreme law of the land, and that the coördinate branches of the Federal Government, the legislative, the executive and the judicial, have no powers except those derived from that instrument, while the declaration by the majority of the present Congress, that the late civil war has invested them with the irresponsible powers of military conquerors, and that they recognize no rules except those by which the conquering sovereigns of Europe have been accustomed to tyrannize over subjugated nations, is abhorrent to every lover of constitutional government, and if acquiesced in will reduce six millions of American citizens to the condition of subjugated aliens, and convert ten States into ten Polands, ten Hungaries or ten Irelands.

Resolved, That the unquestioned Constitutional right of each branch of Congress to determine the qualification of its own members, enables it to protect the National Legislature from disloyal or treacherous Senators and Representatives, whether from the South, North, East or West; but the assumption of the right of a majority in Congress to defy an unchangeable mandate of the Constitution, and utterly deprive States of their Senators and the people of their Representatives, is revolutionary, and subversive of our institutions.

Resolved, That Congress, by an act defining treason and its penalties, expressly conferred upon the President of the United States the right to exempt from punishment by proclamation of amnesty and pardon those who had committed acts of treason or resisted the authority of the United States; that, in compliance with the authority so conferred, President JOHNSON, at the end of the civil war, issued a proclamation of amnesty and pardon, which, under the laws of nations and the common law of the land, rehabilitated the Southern people included in its provisions in all their rights; and that to disregard this solemn amnesty, which in all civilized nations would be deemed an "oblivion to all offences," to persist in their disfranchisement, taxation without representation, threatened confiscation, and the imposition of every badge of servitude, is an outrage on humanity and a violation of the national honor.

Resolved, That the precise and clearly defined issue now before the American people is, whether they will elect a Congress that will respect the imperative commands of the Constitution, as to Senators, Representatives and Presidential electors, or whether they will continue a Congressional majority in power, which gives no guarantee that it will not, by conditions-precedent that multiply with the exigencies of party, not only indefinitely exclude States from the Union, but overthrow our form of government itself.

Resolved, That we are profoundly grateful that ANDREW JOHNSON, in his high office, untempted by the proffer from Congress of almost despotic power, has maintained that love for the Constitution of our fathers which characterizes the true American citizen; and that, in his masterly State papers and familiar conversations with the people, he has demonstrated that he not only comprehends the Constitution, but that, true to his oath of office, he will preserve, protect and defend it.

After the reading of the resolutions, the children, under the charge of Prof. OLNEY, sang an Ode with beautiful effect. At the close of the singing Gen. DIX arose, and said that he took great pleasure in introducing their distinguished fellow-citizen, and candidate for Governor of the State, Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

The Mayor was received with enthusiastic cheers, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MAYOR HOFFMAN.

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: I feel that I am at home and surrounded by tens of thousands of my friends. [Applause.] I rejoice at this vast assemblage of American people, gathered together on this anniversary of the adoption of the American Constitution to ratify and indorse a policy founded upon that Constitution, and to denounce a policy at war with it, and with the best interests of our common country. [Cheers.] I rejoice that this is the second time within a few days when the people of this metropolis have given expression to their opinions upon the great issue of the day. I rejoice that the people of this City, then and to-day, affirm a policy which recognizes upon the flag of the country thirty-six stars, and every star the emblem of a State.—[applause]—a policy which declares that there is no place for a State except in the Union—[cheers]—and that there can be no Union without the entire coöperation and perfect harmony of the States—[A voice, "That is so."]—a policy which declares that, war having ended and peace having come, it is due to the interests of our common country that every State should have immediate representation in the persons of loyal men, [applause,] and I rejoice that the people, by their great demonstration, denounce a policy at war with these great principles of liberty and constitutional rights. Why, my fellow-citizens, what does Congress assume? The power to keep States out of Congress. If they have the power to put States out of the Union, and keep them out of the Union and out of Congress, they have the power to put them out of the Union and out of Congress. [Loud applause, and cries of "That is so."] That, fellow-citizens, is a statement of a plain principle. If a political majority in Congress can deny to one State representation in Congress, it can exclude another whenever its representation is not in harmony with its own—[cheers]—and testing the Congress by this principle, if they now say and declare that the people of the Southern States, now submissive to the Constitution, are not loyal, I ask them to let them in, and if they turn out not to be so, then to turn them out. [A voice, "Good," and "It must be so."] Now, my fellow-citizens, I have said more than I intended to say here to-night. [Cries of "Go on."] I have made a pledge to speak at every stand around the park to-night, and I mean to keep it. [Cries of "Good," and applause.] Having undertaken that somewhat laborious task, and inasmuch as there are other distinguished gentlemen who will address you here, I shall ask you to excuse me. [A voice, "We will," and three cheers for Governor HOFFMAN.] I have avoided the slightest allusion to anything but national politics; I leave to others the task and the duty of speaking upon other subjects, if they will. You will have the pleasure of seeing to-night and hearing to-night the distinguished citizen of New-York who is associated with me upon the State ticket, Mr. PRUYN, of Albany, who will now follow me.

Mr. TILDEN, in introducing Mr. PRUYN, said that the orator was a citizen of this State who preferred his country to party, and was with it in this great conservative movement.

SPEECH OF THE HON. MR. PRUYN.

Mr. PRUYN on coming forward said he thanked the audience most sincerely, from the bottom of his heart, for the kind reception they had given him. He could say, as the distinguished Governor from Alabama had said, that he could also feel at home among them. [Applause.] He was their next-door neighbor, living only about a hundred and fifty miles off, and if the City increased as it had done, he would soon be in their neighboring Ward. He asked who had a right to respond to the platform enunciated at Philadelphia, and its resolutions, if the citizens of this City had not, who had shown themselves in the late trying position true to their country in pouring forth treasures for the support of Nationality and Union, and who had contributed as no community ever contributed for the perpetuation of our existence. There was more than this. This State had sent her sons to the war, poured forth her blood as no other people ever had done; no section was more faithful. They had done this for the last four years, as all parts of the country must admit. And now they had simply to declare to-night that as their brethren at the South were entitled before the beginning of the war to rights, so, as soon as the war had ceased, the South again became one of us. They had been fighting for that thing, and as soon as it was accomplished—more than accomplished, more than expected; yet there were persons who thought that the South had not suffered enough, through a spirit of vindictiveness and malevolence which should not find a lodgment in the American heart—who desired to punish them more than they had been punished through a spirit of revenge. In protesting against this vindictiveness toward their brethren of the South, the North was only vindicating their own rights, in which every citizen and merchant was interested. In seeing justice done to others we were only doing justice to ourselves. He said he would not occupy their attention longer; there were others who would address them. [Three cheers for the next Governor, and a voice, "And 70,000 majority for him."]

Mr. PRUYN resumed, saying: After this evening I am prepared for anything in New-York; it is a glorious City, and whatever it does, it does well. Now, fellow-citizens, I will close my brief remarks. I trust at the coming election, without reference to individuals and vindictive feelings, you will sustain the Constitution of the country. As you have been successful in preventing the people of the South rending the Union asunder, you will also prevent those people who in the midst of us have tried when peace has come, but failed, by concert, to accomplish the same end.

A VOICE—"We have a SEWARD."

Mr. PRUYN—You will turn on those of the North as you have done on those of the South who would dissever the country. You will see that the glorious object of our Constitution shall be preserved and not a star taken from it, and that, like the rainbow in the heavens, it shall seem as a pledge to the nations of the earth, indicative of universal liberty to man. [Cheers.]

Judge GEORGE DUFFIE said that the mantle of the lamented DEAN RICHMOND had fallen upon SAMUEL J. TILDEN, his successor, and called for three cheers for the ticket which was now before the State for its government, which were given with a will.

Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN then introduced Gov. PARSONS, of Alabama, and said: I have now the pleasure to introduce to you a distinguished citizen of the sunny South—[cheers]—a Union man of the South—[cheers]—a friend of DOUGLAS in 1860, [loud applause,] now Provisional Governor of Alabama, appointed by ANDREW JOHNSON. I present to you Ex-Gov. PARSONS. [Continued cheering.]

SPEECH OF GOV. PARSONS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The announcement of your distinguished Chairman that I was a friend of DOUGLAS, the great lamented statesman of the Northwest, reminds me of the last words I ever heard from the lips of that distinguished man. It so happened that he made the last speech but one in the canvass of 1860, in the State of Alabama; and when taking his leave of us when on board of the steamboat, as it was about moving off from the wharf, a vast concourse, not unlike, but by no means as numerous as the one I now see, when they had assembled to take leave of him, amid the stillness which reigned around, after the last cheer had been given by the crowd—amid that stillness, I say, his voice rang out loud and clear; "Take care of the Union, my friends;" and the response was, from those who heard it, "We will!" Fellow-Citizens: I see his spirit and his last admonition to his friends in the South animates every heart here, and am sure that you will take care of the Union in this northern end of it. [Cheers.] That you may be able to do so, my friends — that you may be able to roll back the tide of fanatical feeling which is now with a frenzied hate rallying itself for one more effort to consolidate and to destroy the Government of our fathers, is the prayer of thousands and thousands in that section of the Union where he then was. [Cheers.] I trust, my friends, that your efforts may be successful. It was often the case, in the war of the Revolution, that the Father of his Country was compelled to call upon the sons of New-York, not then known to be the Empire State, to make good the struggle for independence in which our fathers were then engaged, and we read of no instance in which the sons of New-York failed to respond to that call. [Cries of "That is so, and never will."] My friends, his spirit now looks down from the abodes of bliss upon you, his children, and he calls on you once more to rally around the Constitution and the Union which he and the patriots of 1776 fought for. [Three cheers for DOUGLAS.] They who stood by his side in the combat, they who rallied with him, in that struggle and fought with him, and who died by his side, they, too, look down, and they invoke the blessing of God upon your effort to-night. My friends, shall it be in vain? [Cries of "No, Never."] Make good your declaration, then, at the ballot-box on the first day of next November. [Cries of "We will."] Make it good; for I tell you, as sure as the month of November comes around, so sure will the fate of this Union depend upon the result of the ballot-box in the State of New-York. [Cheers and cries of "Good!"] If the State of New-York rallies to the Constitution and the Union, the Union cannot be destroyed; [a voice, "Nor won't;"] but if the State of New-York swings away, and floats on the new tide of fanatical hatred which now seems to be dragging the land, then God help our country, God save her, for her fellow-citizens have failed to do it. [A voice, "We will do it; Maine won't frighten us."] My friends, there is more than an ordinary duty for you to perform in this struggle; it is not merely the election of the distinguished gentlemen who have been nominated as your candidate for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor; it is the success of a cause in which not only they seek to triumph, but in which the peace and the continued prosperity of this country are to be preserved and upheld, and it can only be done be done by your fidelity to principle, not to passion or prejudice. [A Voice: "That is so."] And, strange to say, my frienns, we are from that quarter of all others in too many instances—we hear from that quarter of all others from which should come words of peace, words calculated to allay passion and prejudice—we hear anything but that. Strange, I say, that such should be the greeting we hear from the pulpit. Alas! that it is too often the case. [A Voice: "That is New-England."] Some gentleman says "Parson BROWNLOW." [Hisses.] I wish it to be understood that I honestly believe Parson BROWNLOW, as he is called, does not represent, as far as those expressions go, which are imported to him in the papers the other day, and which probably you have seen, to wit: that he desired to see one army march into the South, the largest portion in front armed to destroy, and another party prepared to burn, and the third party to survey out the land which was thus left desolate and utterly destroyed and wasted; he does not represent one man in ten thousand in the South; he represents nothing in the South, except the spirit, which no man approve of. [Hisses for Parson BROWNLOW.] Now, gentleman, let me tell you what I know in regard to the condition of the South; gentlemen, that this Government when it was formed by our fathers, under the Constitution, under which we now live, was divided into three parts—the legislative, the executive and the judicial. The legislative power is vested in the Congress of the United States, and that Congress is to consist of a Senate, Senators and representatives—a Senate and House of Representatives. The executive power is vested in the President of the United States of America, and the judicial power in the Judiciary—the Supreme Court. Neither of these branches can trespass on the other party, as we understand it. The President is to see the laws executed. He takes an oath to execute faithfully the duties of President of the United States, and he takes an oath also that he will preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. [A voice—"So he will."] Now, gentlemen, whenever Congress undertakes to execute the law it transcends its power, and invades the power of the Executive Department of the Government. Congress has no power to execute laws, because the Constitution does not give it that power; but the President is the Executive of the law. [A voice—"That is so."] Now, gentlemen, when the rebellion broke out it was the duty of the President to put it down, and if the powers already possessed by him in the way of the army and navy were not sufficient it was the duty of Congress to give him as much power as was necessary; but when he had put down the rebellion it was his duty, and his duty alone, to declare that the rebellion was put down, and Congress had no power to say it was not put down. [Cheers, and a voice, "That is it."] Now, I ask you to notice another thing, when he said that the rebellion was put down, and when he issued his proclamation of peace the other day declaring that all the States of the Union were now in subordination to the laws, if he asserted that which was not true, if he was faithless to his oath under the Constitution, all that Congress can do is to impeach him in the discharge of his duty. [A voice, "They cannot do it."] But Congress has no power to say that a State has lost its position, because the Constitution gives to Congress no such power. [Cheers.] Now, gentlemen, there is our belief in the South. We act upon that idea; we acknowledge that those of us who were engaged in the rebellion are responsible for that to the law. [A voice, "Bully!"] The President has pardoned the great mass of them; but he has reserved a great many that he has not pardoned, and those who want to engage now in hanging them have got enough left to work on to their hearts' content. But, gentlemen, when it becomes necessary to do that, the President is not the man to try them. The Judicial Department must do that. If the President has been derilect in any of his duties, I say Congress alone can impeach him. That is all they can do in the premises. [Cries of "They cannot do it."] Let me say another thing, that in the South you hear it said we are not loyal. What does loyalty mean? It means obedience to the law, in one sense; it means attachment to the Government of your country in another sense, but in both combined I defy them to put their hands on a single act that has been done by the great body of the people of the South that in any way sanctions disloyalty or disobedience to the laws and Constitution of the United States. I say to you that on the 9th of April, 1865, when Gen. LEE surrendered his army, Gen. JOHNSON, Gen. DICK TAYLOR and Gen. SMITH followed him in rapid succession, and I say the surrender of these four Generals was indorsed by every man from the Potomac to the Rio Grande in less than sixty days after [cheers;] and I defy any man to show any act of armed hostility to the laws and Constitution of the United States from that day to this time. That there have been disasters and outbreaks I don't deny; but I say they were not political in their character; they were such disturbances as happen anywhere. We hear it said that there is no liberty of speech down there. I will guarantee, if the President will visit us, he can have a hearing. That is more than he can have up here in the Northwest. [Cheers.] Now, what would be said if Congress, immediately upon its assembling, because the President was not allowed to speak in Indiana, should deny the Senators from State their seats until they purge themselves from their iniquity. But it seems to be a very different thing whether my bull gored your ox, or your bull gored my ox. If you will pardon the expression, sauce for the goose ought to be sauce for the gander. [Cheers.] But they don't like that sort of thing. The speaker then related an anecdote of a Methodist lady who objected to the Baptists and other religious denominations, using the Methodist means of exciting or converting the people unless they sang out of the Methodist hymn book, but they would not do it, and continued. That is the case with the Radicals. They are afraid if they allow the Senators and Representatives of the South to come into Congress they won't sing out of the Republican hymn book. Isn't that it? [Cries of "Yes, yes,"] As you say up here, "That's what's the matter." There are distinguished gentlemen here to speak, and I must not occupy too much of your time. [Cries of "Proceed."] I want you to understand that in this war I have entered for its entire duration. This is a struggle in which we of the South are as intimately and deeply involved as you are yourselves; and you may rely upon it we will do nothing to bring discredit on you and your Executive. [Cheers.] We will stand by you, and will bear and endure just as long as you say bear and endure. [Cheers.] If, gentlemen, devotion to a cause can be manifested by submission to whatever its friends think is necessary for its success, where the battle is to be fought and the victory won, if when November comes around you find we have not sustained you by every means in our power (and to hollos and pray for you is all we can do) then tell us of it. I thank you, fellow citizens. [Cries of "Go on."] I beg to say that it is necessary that I should close, because other gentlemen must speak, and I therefore thank you for your attention. [A Voice, "Tell us something about the thieving."] I never got in there to find out about that, unless there are some that are inside the circle. I am not allowed in there; but I tell you in all seriousness now that while this struggle is going on here, as I said a little while ago, there are thousands and thousands in the South with prayerful hearts and tearful eyes, watching to see which way the great struggle is to terminate. Is it to terminate in favor of that policy that says there must be more war upon the South? [Cries of "No, no."] Are our homes now to be desolated again? Is what little that is left to be taken from us? [Cries of "No, no."] Will you, while we stand by you—will you stand by us? ["Yes, yes."] Then, in God's name, success to you.

SPEECH OF MR. BISHOP, OF CONNECTICUT.

Hon. WM. G. BISHOP, of Connecticut, was then introduced, and said that was the first time he had spoken in the Empire City. He was glad that the Empire State was alert to its duty. He held in his hand a cane made from the first hickory pole raised to Gen. JACKSON, and he hoped its presence there would serve to inspire them with a determination of following out the resolution of that great man: "By the Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved!" We were now in the midst of a revolution. Previous to the war there was a Radical party in the North which had worked up public opinion to that point when they had a majority. The *Tribune* had again and again urged the doctrine that the Southern States had a right to secede, and that they should be allowed to go out in peace. [Groans for the *Tribune* and cries of "Get a new suit of clothes for HORACE GREELEY."] ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, when a prisoner, had said that he had been misled, and the people of the South had been misled, by the New-York *Tribune*, which had led them to think that they were right, and that no opposition would be offered to their effort at secession. He had just seen the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and they looked like decent, respectable gentlemen, ["Yes, yes; they are, they are."] He regretted that personalities should characterize the canvass in a political campaign; but so it was. It was dangerous for men to be candidates for public office now-a-days, as their ancestors and friends were dragged from the grave and slandered if they dared to ask the suffrages of their fellow-citizens. He was sure the spirit here demonstrated gave him encouragement to go home to Connecticut and assist her in her efforts to redeem her standing in the grand phalanx of liberty-loving States.

SPEECH OF JUDGE EMBURY, OF KENTUCKY.

Judge EMBURY, of Kentucky, on being introduced, said he was a citizen of New-York as much of Kentucky, as much in South Carolina, Georgia, in Maine, in all the thirty-six States of the Union. During the recent war the army of the Union and the army of the South traveled through the State of Kentucky, and laid waste their fields, and the voice of Kentucky was for peace. In Kentucky they had 160,000 votes, and 140,000 of them were pledged for ANDREW JOHNSON. The Radicals contend that the issue in the war was the perpetuation or the destruction of Slavery. If they had been told that this was the object of the war, he was sure that it would not have found any favorable response in this part of the country. They might remember that when Senators stood mute and aghast when ANDREW JOHNSON was the only man to thunder forth the sentiment of Union, and to his influence more than any other man that the Union cause gained its strength and its grand success. But for him Tennessee might have gone with the wayward sisters. Wherever there is a man in the South who is not entitled to rights such as we all enjoy. ANDREW JOHNSON had never asked Congress to receive any but loyal representatives. Not one. He had known ANDREW JOHNSON all his life, and he knew him as a patriot, a statesman, a fearless man who cannot be moved from the position he has once assumed. And when the storm of war is over he will be found standing by the flag, which in death shall be his winding sheet. [Cheers.]

SPEECH OF MR. DUFFIE.

Mr. DUFFIE, of Staten Island, was next introduced. He spoke in a reflective way of the past, our prosperity in years gone by, of the waverings and doubtings that the civil war had occasioned, and how that should be a warning now that peace had come and the Republic had been restored and the nation's dignity vindicated; that universal peace should rule throughout the land, and the stability of the National Government should be fostered instead of being loosened by the by the tongue of faction and partizanship. He claimed that at this crisis of the country our greatest danger did not come from conclaves in the back slums of liquor-shops or secret clubs, but really from the Senate of our own country. He characterised those extremists of the Senate "as genteel vagabonds who nevertheless affected to be Senators." He did not sympathize with the Southerners, but they had fought bravely in a bad cause, had lain down their arms, had regretted the conflict, and an amnesty having been granted they should be forgiven. It was far from being sound policy to cherish one portion to the injury of another section of the country. The speaker also deprecated Congress interfering with the local affairs of States, and taxing States without representation. He hoped that true fraternization would prevail in the coucils of the nation, and that all would stand by the Union; for if we fell it would be the last experiment of republican government the world would ever see. Forbid it my countrymen! forbid it Heaven! [Applause.]

JUDGE GEORGE EVANS, OF TEXAS.

Judge EVANS, on being introduced to the audience, said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: I am a citizen of Texas. I appear before you to-night on an invitation to repel, if I may, the calumnies made by the Brownlows and the Hamiltons of that section of the country. It was stated by the gentleman who introduced me that I was an original Union man, and no one labored more effectively than I did on the basis of the Constitution. I have lived long in Texas. Since the surrender of Gen. LEE to the Federal Army I have passed over much of its territory, coming in contact with citizens of all creeds and colors and in every condition of life. I can state that the general charge of disloyalty of my State is false—maliciously false. But one-third of those in Assembly convened carried the ordinance of secession, and more than two-thirds were opposed to it. Having during the progress of the war given their adhesion and labored for the support of secession, it was given for the reason that they apprehended the Government which they had left might be so perverted that they would, if conquered, be deprived of their civil rights; and, looking at the acts of the Radical Congress since the conclusion of the war, it shows that their fears were well-founded. The charges by Congress of their disloyalty were without foundation, and such brave Generals as GRANT and SHERMAN were satisfied and believed that the people of the South no longer had feelings of hostility towards the people of the North. The fact was, they were anxious to be once more what they had been citizens of this Great Republic—citizens of the nation. These Generals knew that the submission of the South was in good faith, when they laid down their arms, and it was pity that the people of the North could not trust them. The charge had been industriously circulated by emisaries sent South, and by miscreants to their country, that the freedmen are not safe. I state to you to-night that that charge is wholly groundless. I state to you as a Union man, and I can bear my testimony to it, that the freedman is free from molestation at the South. [A voice—"How about the rangers?"] The civil government of our State has every disposition, and it has the power to put down acts of vandalism. They have ample power to protect the rights of all, without regard to color or position or political differences. Acts of outrage might occur, but they occurred in the best regulated societies. Didn't they occur in this city? [A Voice—Yes.] I might go on giving numerous instances of outrages occurring not only here but elsewhere, as well as in the South. I could point to the outrage committed on the President at Indianapolis. [A Voice—That's so!] It is unfortunate that our political system creates alarm, and yet, after all, it's the Union's best safeguard. I see in the North every manifestation of the Radical section that I saw among the Secessionists at the South previous to the breaking out of the civil war. The only danger to peace and good order in the South comes directly from political emissaries and Radical agitators stimulating and exciting the negroes South, and calling upon them to demand equal suffrage. [A Voice—"They can't have it."] Now, my friends, in June last Gov. HAMILTON left Texas at the request of the late Radicals of Congress, for the purpose of consorting measures for the overthrow of the Government in Texas. At the same time in Louisiana overtures for overturning their Government were made. When I arrived in Washington in July, before the adjournment of Congress, another recreant was in consultation with them for overthrowing the Government of the South, and setting up a government of the so-called loyalists and negroes. In my judgment, no convention can set aside the Government except by the military, such conventions being considered revolutionary in the South. The prejudice of race is yet too strong in the the South to force upon the people a blending of the two races in Government. They were at the present time too widely separated to ask that there should be between them political equality. If Congress shall set itself above the Constitution of the United States, and organize negro Governments for the purpose of controlling the electoral votes of the South, don't you perceive that Congress must be prepared to impeach the President. [A voice, "No, Sir, that won't be done, we are here.] At this point a gentleman came forward and read a dispatch from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Cleveland, which stated that the Convention was immense in numbers, harmonious in action, and that they proposed to maintain the Constitution and Union against all aggressors from whatever quarter they might come. The dispatch concluded with asking "How goes the battle at Union-square?" The query was received with three rousing cheers.

Judge EVANS made a few closing remarks in the same strain, when the meeting at Stand No. 1 adjourned.

The West Stand.

This stand which fronted on University-place and Fourteenth-street was gaily decorated with Chinese lanterns, portraits of distinguished Generals, including, of course, Gen. GRANT, and bore on its front numerous patriotic mottoes.

About 8 o'clock the vast crowd that surrounded the stand was called to order by Hon. SHERIDAN SHOOK, who nominated Mr. UDOLPHO WOLFE as Presiding officer. Mr. WOLFE having taken the chair, Mr. JOHN SAVAGE read the following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Udolpho Wolfe,	C. A. Sprague,
Dickson A. Given,	Wm. O'Brien,
John W. Avery,	Chas. H. Harney,
Barow Searimo,	J. H. V. Cockcroft,
Matthew T. Brennan,	Chas. G. Cornell,
Charles F. Tag,	Benj. Hart,
John Bryan,	Josiah Jex,

Andrew Carrigan.

SECRETARIES.

Samuel F. Barger,	William H. Lewis,
Smith E. Lane,	Gratz Nathan,
Edward K. Mead,	Tunis Bonesteel.

The Chairman then introduced to the audience Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, of the Sixth Congressional District of this City, who spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. RAYMOND.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I shall not trespass for any considerable time upon your patience by any discussion of the topics which will enlist your attention here to-night. We are here to ratify the proceedings of the Convention which assembled in the City of Philadelphia on the 14th of August last. [Cheers.] We are here to reaffirm the principles which that Convention set forth as a basis for restoring peace to the Union—the whole Union of thirty-six States, vindicated and maintained in all its integrity by the war which has just been closed. [Enthusiastic cheering.] It was deemed eminently proper, indeed necessary, that some occasion should be found upon which delegates representing the people of all the States, North and South, loyal and those that had been disloyal, could again come together in fraternal bonds and take common counsel for the welfare of our common country. [Applause and cries of "Good," "Good."] That Convention afforded that occasion. It has been my fortune to attend a good many political conventions in the course of a life not yet very long; but I have never seen a Convention so distinguished for ability, for patriotism, for respectability of character, for purity of motive, for devotion to the Constitution and the Union, as that which then assembled in the neighboring City of Philadelphia. You know from the public prints the action which that Convention took. You know that there delegates from all the States united in a Declaration of Principles, a declaration which embraces a full and complete acceptance of all the results of the war just closed; a declaration which embraces a pledge of all the delegates from all the States to abide in good faith, from this time forward, by the requirements of the Constitution and the laws of the United States; which accepted the Constitution and the Union as again reëstablished; which pledged itself to do all in its power to maintain the honor and integrity of the country, to promote its common prosperity, to seek its common welfare, and nevermore, from this time forward, to raise the hand of rebellion against the Constitution of the United States or to sever the Union which that Constitution created. [Great cheering.] I believe from the bottom of my heart that that pledge was given with the most profound and solemn purpose to fulfill it to the letter. I saw no man there, I heard no voice there which proposed or indicated anything else than such a sincere and honest purpose. That Convention was the beginning of peace and union for our distracted and afflicted land. It called on the people to say that the Union was restored, that the Constitution was reëstablished in its old supremacy, that all the results of the war were accepted as fixed facts, and that the Union was preserved, and the only question before the country to-day, or, rather, what ought to be the only question, is whether the Union shall be restored in conformity with the letter and spirit of the Constitution or whether we shall still maintain a distracted and divided country, with the intent and purpose of reëstablishing the Union only under a new Constitution, that may hereafter be framed. [Loud cries of "No," "No," and "Never," "Never."] Now, fellow-citizens, this is a most fitting day, this 17th of September, the anniversary of the day on which, in the year 1789, our fathers in Convention adopted the Constitution of the United States—this, I say, is a most fitting day for us to assemble here to reaffirm our devotion to that instrument and our determination that the Union shall be restored in conformity with its provisions. [Renewed cheering.] I don't think I overstate the case when I say that every man who has given thought to this subject will concede that if the Union is to be restored in conformity with the Constitution, then it is the solemn duty of Congress to admit to their seats in that body, every loyal representative from every loyal State, who may be found by that House in which he seeks a seat, to have been duly elected, returned and qualified therefor. [That's so; and cheers.] Now that was the single purpose, the single issue, the single determination, which the Philadelphia Convention placed before the people of the United States: because when that is done the Union will be completely restored, and all the legislation of the Union and all the requirements of the Union can proceed in conformity with the fundamental law and under the direction of the sovereign will of the people of all the States of the whole Union. [Great enthusiasm, and cries of "Yes, yes it must be done."] Now, I don't feel called upon here, and I know you don't wish me, to enter upon any discussion of the particular points for which others contend in contesting this issue with us. The main thing upon which they insist is that we shall have a *new* Constitution, embracing new provisions, before the Union is restored. ["No!" No!"] Our ground is, Give us the Union, and then make such amendments to the Constitution as the people of all the States may demand. [Applause.] Until that is done we have no Union, we have no nation, we have no peace, and we can have no return of our old prosperity, no restored commerce, no mutual trust and confidence between the different sections of our common country. [Renewed cheering.] Those are the essentials of national growth; and we can have no national prosperity, no peace, no national greatness, until we first have a united country. The first requisite after war is always peace. Give us peace, give us union, and we can do whatever a mighty nation ought to do to build itself up and take a commanding place among the Powers of the earth. [Applause.] Now, without proceeding further in that strain, let me say that the great obstacle we encounter in this contest is the introduction of other issues which have nothing whatever to do with this. We have appeals to passion, appeals to old resentments, appeals to fears for the future. I do not mean to say that there is nothing entitled to consideration in what they urge on some of these points. But I do say that there is nothing to the purpose, nothing pertinent to the real issue before the country, nothing that ought to prevent for a single hour the full restoration of the Union with its thirty-six States. Grant that amendments ought to be made to the Constitution; grant, even, that all they want done ought to be done, all the legislation which they say is required to provide for the welfare of the different classes of population at the South; that does not touch the point at issue, for that point is that whatever is to be done should be done in the Union, and in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution by which the Union exists. [Great cheering.] All that is done outside of that, whatever it may be in form, is, in its nature and essential character, revolutionary, and tends to a renewal of war, or to anarchy, which is worse than any war. Now we have it in our power, the people have it in their power, to determine this issue at once for all. Let them pronounce their verdict that no man shall go back to Congress who is not in favor of restoring the Union under and by virtue of the provisions of the Constitution, and who will not vote for admitting to their seats in Congress loyal members from

Continued on Eighth Page.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE PALMYRA.

The Treaty of Peace—The Cession of Venetia—The Fenians—Miscellaneous.

The Cunard emigrant steamer *Palmyra*, Capt. WATSON, which left Liverpool at 4 P. M. on the 4th, and Queenstown on Sept. 5, arrived here yesterday morning.

Her files are three days later than those previously received.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

Full Text of the Document.

The following is the full text of the Treaty of Peace concluded between Austria and Prussia on the 23d ult.:

In the name of the most holy and indivisible Trinity, His Majesty the King of Prussia and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, animated by the desire of restoring to their countries the benefits of peace, have resolved to transform the preliminaries signed at Nikolsburg on the 26th July, 1866, into an definitive treaty of peace.

For this purpose their Majesties have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries—the King of Prussia, his Chamberlain, Privy Councillor and Plenipotentiary, CARL, Baron von WERTHER, Grand Cross of the Prussian Red Eagle, &c.; and the Emperor of Austria his Privy Councillor and Chamberlain, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister ADOLPH MARIA, Baron von BRENNER FELSACH, Commander of the Austrian Leopold Order, &c., who having met in conference at Prague, and having exchanged powers and found them in good and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

1. Peace and friendship shall prevail in future and forever between His Majesty the King of Prussia and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, their heirs and successors, their States and subjects.

2. In order to execute Art. 6 of the peace preliminaries concluded at Nikolsburg upon the 26th July last, and after the Emperor of the French has officially declared at Nikolsburg, upon the 29th of that month, through his Ambassador accredited to the King of Prussia: "Qu'en ce qui concerne le Gouvernement de l'Empereur, la Venetie est acquise à l'Italie, pour lui être remise à la paix," the Emperor of Austria also accedes upon his part to this declaration, and gives his consent to the union of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom with the kingdom of Italy, without any other compulsory condition save the liquidation of those debts which shall be recognized as incumbent upon the ceded territories, in accordance with the precedent of the treaty of Zurich.

3. The prisoners of war on both sides shall be at once released.

4. The Emperor of Austria recognizes the dissolution of the hitherto existing Germanic Confederation, and gives his consent to a new organization of Germany, without the participation of the Austrian Empire. His Majesty equally promises to recognize the closer Federal relation the King of Prussia will establish to the north of the Maine line, and declares himself agreed that the German States situated south of this line shall conclude an union, the national connection of which with the North German Confederation remains reserved for further agreement between both parties, and which shall possess an international independent existence.

5. The Emperor of Austria transfers to the King of Prussia all his rights to the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig acquired by the Vienna treaty of Oct. 30, 1864, with the understanding that if the populations of the northern districts of Schleswig shall manifest by free voting the wish to be united to Denmark, the districts in question shall be ceded to Denmark.

6. By desire of the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia declares himself ready, during the impending alterations in Germany, to permit the present territory of the Kingdom of Saxony to occupy the extent it has hitherto enjoyed, reserving to himself upon the other hand to determine more exactly the contribution of Saxony to the costs of the war, and the future position of the Kingdom of Saxony within the North German Confederation by a special peace treaty to be concluded with this King of Saxony. On the other hand, the Emperor of Austria promises to recognize the new arrangements to be established by the King of Prussia in North Germany, including the territorial changes.

7. In order to come to a settlement as to the property of the hitherto existing Confederation a commission shall meet at Frankfort-on-the-Maine within at latest six weeks after ratification of this present treaty, at which all demands and claims upon the Germanic Diet are to be brought forward and liquidated within six months. Prussia and Austria will send representatives to this commission, and all other members of the hitherto existing Confederation are at liberty to do the same.

8. Austria remains entitled to remove or otherwise dispose of the imperial property in the Federal fortresses, and to adopt a similar course with the acknowledged share of Austria in moveable Federal property. The same holds good of the entire moveable property of the Confederation.

9. The officials, servants, and pensioners belonging to the staff of the Diet are secured the pension to which they are entitled, or that have been already granted pro-rata of the scale. The Prussian Government, however, undertakes the payment of the assistance-moneys to officers of the former Schleswig-Holstein army and their relicts, hitherto detrayed from the Federal funds.

10. The amounts of the pensions granted by the Austrian Viceroy in Holstein remain secured to the parties interested, to the sum of 40,000 Danish rix dollars in four per cent. Danish State bonds, in the custody of the Austrian Government, and belonging to the Holstein finances, shall be returned thereto immediately after ratification of this present treaty. For native of the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig, and not subject of His Majesty the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria shall be prosecuted, disquieted or injured in person or property on account of his political conduct during the recent occurrences and the war.

11. The Emperor of Austria engages, in order to cover part of the costs incurred by Prussia in the war, to pay the King of Prussia the sum of forty million Prussian dollars. From this sum, however, shall be deducted the amount of the war costs the Emperor of Austria, by article 12 of the aforementioned Vienna treaty of Oct. 30, 1864, has still to claim from the Dukes of Schleswig and Holstein—*i. e.*, fifteen million Prussian dollars, and, as equivalent for the free provisionment the Prussian army shall enjoy in the Austrian districts it occupies until the conclusion of peace; a further sum of five million Prussian dollars, so that only twenty million Prussian dollars remain to be paid in cash. Half of this sum shall be defrayed in cash simultaneously with the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, the remaining half three weeks later at Oppeln.

12. The evacuation of the Austrian territories occupied by the Prussian troops shall be completed within three weeks after exchange of the ratifications of the peace treaty. From the day of the exchange of the ratifications the Prussian governing Generals will confine their functions to the purely military sphere of action. The special arrangements according to which this evacuation has to be carried out, are settled in a separate protocol, forming a supplement to the present treaty.

13. All treaties and conventions concluded between the high contracting parties previous to the war, in so far as they are not necessarily rendered invalid by the dissolution of the Germanic Confederation, shall herewith reënter in force. The general cartel convention between the German Federal States of Feb. 10, 1831, in especial, together with the supplementary clauses belonging thereto, retains its validity between Prussia and Austria. Nevertheless the Austrian Government declares that the coinage treaty concluded Jan. 24, 1857, loses its chief value to Austria through the dissolution of the German Federal relation, and the Prussian Government declares itself ready to mediate in negotiations for the discontinuance of this treaty between Austria and the remaining participators in the same. The high contracting parties equally reserve to themselves to enter into negotiation as early as possible for a revision of the commercial and customs treaty of April 11, 1865, in the sense of increased facilities to mutual traffic. In the meantime the aforesaid treaty shall remain in force with the understanding that it is reserved to either or the high contracting parties to terminate it after six months' notice to that effect.

14. The ratifications of this present treaty shall be exchanged at Prague, within a term of eight days, or, if possible, earlier. In token whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty and appended to it the seal of their arms.

Done at Prague this 23d August, 1866.

WERTHER,
BRENNER.

PROTOCOL

Respecting the Exchange of the Prisoners of War, and the Evacuation of Austrian Territory by the Prussian Troops.

In execution of Arts. 3 and 12 of the peace treaty this day concluded the high contracting parties have agreed upon the following arrangements:

1. Upon the third day after the ratification of the treaty, all the Prussian prisoners of war shall be given up at the railway station in Austrian Oderberg, and, from the same date and at the same place, the Austrian prisoners of war shall be delivered over in detachments of about 1,000 men, which shall succeed each other upon the following days, at the rate of not more than six such detachments within twenty-four hours.

2. The Prussian prisoners of war at present in the Bohemian fortresses and in Olmutz, shall be handed over to the body of Prussian troops nearest to the fortress, as soon as intelligence of the ratification of this treaty is there received.

3. Commissioners from both armies shall be stationed at Austrian Oderberg, who shall superintend the exchange so far as it takes place at Oderberg, and settle in common the transport by railway from Oderberg to the South. Upon the part of Austria a body of troops, of about 200 men, shall be stationed at Oderberg, for the purpose of receiving and provisioning the exchanged prisoners.

4. Prisoners of war, sick or incapable of transport, shall remain in the hospitals of both parties under the treatment and provisionment established by regulation for native troops until their delivery in Oderberg is possible.

5. The expenses of nursing the prisoners of war remaining behind, arising after the third day from the exchange of the ratifications, shall be liquidated and repaid upon both sides, according to the hospital scale established by regulation in both armies.

6. In order to effect the evacuation of the Austrian territory within three weeks after the ratification of this treaty, the district south of the line from Napajedl-Brunn, and Iglau to Tabor (exclusive of those places) shall be evacuated by the seventh day after the said ratification, and by the fifteenth day all the country south of the Pilsen, Prague, and Littau Railway, and further on in a straight line from Littau to the influx of the Oppa into the Oder. To facilitate this evacuation as much as possible the period between the signature and ratification of this treaty shall be made use of by Prussia in preparatory steps.

7. During the period of evacuation the Austrian troops, in reoccupying the country, shall remain at a distance of three miles from the rear of the Prussian columns. The time for following upon each line of march shall therefore be settled by agreement between the respective commanders.

8. The use of the railway line leading through Arnsen to the Kingdom of Bavaria is granted upon the Austrian side for transport of the Prussian troops evacuating Bohemia.

9. During the period of evacuation the Prussian army shall have the unlimited use of the railway lines within the districts they occupy for the return transport of men and material of war, under application of the agreement dated Brunn, Aug. 1 last, and finally settled upon the 17th of that month. It is to be observed as a principle that even during the evacuation one train daily in each direction shall be reserved upon all railway lines for public traffic. Nothing but unforeseen interruptions of the military transports shall justify disregard of this principle for the day upon which they occur.

10. From the day following the ratification, the Prussian Government undertakes all costs of provisioning the Prussian troops, which on the other hand shall receive free quarters without provisionment in the territories they occupy. The local authorities are bound to furnish the draught-horses required by the Prussian troops, for the use of which payment in cash shall immediately be made by the troops, according to the Austrian draft scale now in operation. The scale is in possession of the provincial and local authorities.

11. The Prussian sick incapable of removal shall remain in the military hospitals or local infirmaries, so far as possible under the inspection and treatment of Prussian military surgeons. The Austrian Government undertakes to make arrangements for the most careful treatment of those who remain behind, as also that the requisitions of the surgeons for necessaries for the sick shall be met as fully as possible.

12. Prior to the evacuation the commanders of the Prussian army will forward to the Imperial Governors of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, through the Prussian Generals commanding in Prague and Brunn, a list of the sick who are to be left behind, stating the the place where they are to be found.

13. With respect to the handing over the hospitals in Brunn, Prague, Pardubitz and Komgimhof, Commissioners from both armies shall meet upon the day these towns are evacuated at each place, and draw a protocol executing the delivery.

14. The costs of provisionment incurred for the sick will be repaid without delay by the Prussian Government, in accordance with the regulations of the existing scale for the Austrian troops.

(Signed) WERTHER.
PRAGUE, Aug. 23, 1866. BRENNER.

DECLARATION.

The Governments of Prussia and Austria, actuated by the wish to increase the railway facilities between their respective territories, have empowered the undersigned plenipotentiaries upon the occasion of the peace negotiations to make the following declaration, which has been signed and exchanged in duplicate this day:

1. The Prussian Government engages to permit and further the establishment of a railway from a suitable point of the Silesian Mountain line at Landshut to the Austrian frontier at Liebau, in the direction of Schwadonitz; and, upon the other hand, the Austrian Government will, upon its part, permit and further the establishment of a railway from a suitable point of the Prague and Brunn Railway at Wildenschwert, to the Prussian frontier at Mittenwalde, in the direction of Glatz.

2. The Austrian Government, should the Prussian Government consider it its interest, will permit the continuation of the Silesian mountain line to Glatz through Braunau without claiming any control over the management of the traffic of the portion of this line within its territory, reserving to itself, however, the exercise of all sovereign rights.

3. The arrangements necessary for the construction of these railways shall be settled in a special treaty, for which purpose plenipotentiaries of both Governments shall meet at the earliest possible period at a place to be agreed upon.

(Signed.) WERTHER.
PRAGUE, Aug. 23, 1866. BRENNER.

Count Bismarck and German Unity.

From the London Times, Sept. 4.

Hero-worship will probably not be set down against us as our common failing; and we have not, on a variety of occasions, hesitated in expressing our opinion of the policy of Count BISMARCK, and of the conduct of Prussian civil and military authorities. But it is impossible to deny that if either unity or closer union was necessary for Germany, it was only to be achieved by such means as Prussia and Count BISMARCK have supplied. In order to create a Germany, it was necessary to drive out Austria, to break up the Bund, to bring all the minor States under subjection. A revolution of that nature could not be made with rose-water; it could not be handled with kid gloves. There are nations that only require gentle leading; there are others that need hard driving. Very great firmness, and even a certain amount of harshness, was at all times found to answer best with your patient and somewhat sluggish German. Count BISMARCK has done wonders hitherto, but he is yet far from his goal, and his frankness in avowing the difficulties with which his great undertaking is still beset amounts almost to rashness. Even in his anxiety to make his peace with that Prussian Parliament against which he waged so violent a war in former years, he comes before them bidding them to think less of local matters, and to turn their attention to questions under the head of foreign policy." He expresses himself confident of a good understanding wish Austria, but he is sure it would be idle to rely on the good will of any other European State. He reminds the Committee of the Chamber that Silesia had to be conquered three times over; and he sees the possibility that three successive wars may be required to vindicate the possession of what has been lately acquired. The Emperor NAPOLEON looks forward to "an era of tranquility." The Prussian statesman wishes present questions to be promptly solved, so as to take from foreign Powers all pretext for interference. "By doing less than what is to be done," he says, "a double advantage is gained." It is difficult to say how much of Count BISMARCK'S real mind is conveyed in these apparently most candid confessions. His position is certainly full of peril and difficulty, but he has also immense power. Everything depends upon success, so as to rouse to exertion the representatives he addresses. Of the ultimate drift of his long-meditated policy he leaves no doubt. The annexation of Hanover, Hesse, Nassau, Homburg and Frankfort, he says, is not merely grounded on the right of conquest. It was on the necessity of giving Prussia the power to live upon her wealth that Prussia compelled right to incorporate such of the scattered members of the nation as had been won in honest warfare.

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Whatever clemency and forbearance Count BISMARCK might have shown to the conquered, there is hardly a doubt that the supremacy was necessary for the welfare of Germany, and it could not be established without offering all the minor States the alternative between extinction and mediatization. Hanover, Hesse, and the others upon which the former lot has fallen, think theirs has been the hardest treatment, and would gladly compound with any loss of their substance if they could only preserve the bare semblance of sovereignty. On the other hand, Saxony, in whose behalf France and Austria interceded, and Darmstadt, for whose sake also powerful agencies are at work, shrink from the subordinate position which Prussia has made out for them, and would seem to prefer the absolute loss of their Crown rather than the diminution of its lustre. In her own self-defence, and for the safety of Germany, however, Prussia cannot depart from the principle she has laid down for herself. She must have absolute control over the military and diplomatic affairs of the Northern Confederacy. She can hardly hope to hold her own on the Rhine and on the Main unless she assumes such a position in Saxony and in Darmstadt as will take from the restored sovereigns of those States any possible chance of doing mischief.

However hard these conditions may prove to the sovereigns themselves, there is no doubt of the acquiescence of their subjects in the new order of things, and also of their eagerness to do away altogether with the past, and proceed to the immediate annexation of the whole country to Prussia. Evidence of a similar state of mind in various districts of Saxony, in Baden, in Bavaria itself, may be gathered from all the correspondence that reaches us on all sides. The Lower House at Munich, while giving its ratification to the Treaty of Peace, recommended the closest union of their country with the Northern Confederacy for all military purposes. Yet Bavaria had been flattered by Count BISMARCK himself with the prospect of the chief ship of a Southern Union, to be linked to Prussia by a compact of alliance. Even at the head of Wurtemberg, Baden, and part of Darmstadt, however, Bavaria feels herself too weak to hope for any advantage in a separate existence. After all, this merely political revolution has been long since shadowed forth by the negotiations so often carried on by the different States of Germany for the constitution of their Commercial League. Austria and the South have in all instances offered a long resistance to the overpowering influence of Prussia and the North; a long yet invariably unavailing resistance. Austria always ended by being excluded from the Zollverein. The South never failed to be dragged along and absorbed by the North. In the same direction as material interests set, political combinations must necessarily follow.

Russia and the Late Charges.

The Moscow *Gazette* says that Count BISMARCK has received the plan of once more establishing the alliance of Austria, Prussia and Russia, in order to be able to ward off the storm which may break forth on the side of France. In furtherance of this policy Count BISMARCK would influence the Prince of Hohenzollern to give up to Russia the southern portion of Bessarabia, of which she was deprived by the treaty of Paris, but the Moscow *Gazette* observes that the cession of a piece of territory which has no political or strategical importance, would be a poor compensation for the blow struck at Russia in the Baltic Sea by the events of 1854-'60. The alliance of Prussia in conjunction with Austria. Never! That has passed away never to return.

The *Golos* of St. Petersburg expresses its apprehension that the war, which is scarcely over in the centre of Europe, will break out with fury in the Southeast, to the great disappointment of those who believe in the durability of peace among the civilised nations.

The Treaty Between Prussia and Bavaria.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BERLIN, Friday, Aug. 31.

According to the *National Zeitung*, a supplement to the treaty between Prussia and Bavaria lays down and determines the territory to be ceded by Bavaria, as follows: 1. The District of Gersfeld, with 23,361 inhabitants by the census of 1864. 2. The Department of Orb, except Aura, which had, in 1864, 9,100 inhabitants—altogether, 32,470 inhabitants; and if these are calculated to have increased only at the rate of 4-4 per cent., the present number of the population of these districts would be 33,900; but as the population of these districts has been latterly increasing in a far higher ratio than that given above, the inhabitants of the ceded districts may be safely reckoned at 35,000. The frontier fixed by the Commissary of the district of Gersfeld, runs from the Rhone by the Dollenbach. The frontier of the district of Orb is traced along the extra-Bavarian districts of the parishes of Hernes, Burgsinn, Trimbach, Hessenthal, Sendlitz, Obendorf, and Thulbahnhessen, so that the eastern part of the parish of Burgsinn still remains to Bavaria.

Austria Retrenching.

From Galignani's Messenger.

The Austrian Government is adopting measures in view of the pacific era on which the empire is about to enter. "Already," says the *Augsburg Gazette*, "the Cabinet of Vienna has ordered the reduction of the army to a peace footing. The different troops have been informed that the extraordinary pay and war-rations for officers and men were suppressed from the 24th August. The men who have received furloughs, and those of the reserve, will very shortly be released. A rumor is current in military circles that a camp is to be formed near Bruck, on the Leitha, as at Chalons, the troops would be sent in succession to that establishment, which would be formed before the Winter."

Prussia Talks of Annexing Luxemburg.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.

A statement of the *Cologne Gazette*, from which it would appear that Prussia means to "annex" the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, which rightfully belongs to Holland, has made some impression in political circles. It is said that explanations have been demanded on the subject by the French Government, and that Count GOLTZ, the Prussian Ambassador, starts for Berlin to-morrow, to ask instructions. The Emperor and the little Prince will start to-morrow for Biarritz; it is not yet settled whether the Emperor will leave St. Cloud.

The Indemnity Bill in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies.

A Berlin telegram of the 3d inst. says:

"M. BENEDETTI, French Ambassador at this Court, left at noon yesterday for Paris, having been summoned hither by telegraph. Count GOLTZ has had a long audience of the King. The first instalment of the war indemnity payable by Bavaria, has been brought here by Count BRAY.

At to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, the debate on the Indemnity Bill was resumed. Count VON EULENBURG, Minister of the Interior, declared that, by the adoption of the bill, the Government would be morally compelled to act in a friendly spirit toward the House. The indemnity was not an armistice with the Government; its adoption would be a preliminary of a real and lasting peace. On the text being taken, articles 1, 3 and 4 of the draught of the Commission were passed by a large majority, and article 2 by 230 against 15. The whole bill was subsequently adopted by a large majority of votes."

A Copenhagen dispatch of Sept. 3 says:

The *Faedrelandet* of to-day says on Friday last a numerous deputation from the inhabitants of Schleswig proceeded to Berlin, in order to present a petition for the reunion of Northern Schleswig with Denmark. Count BISMARCK refused to receive the deputation.

The Austrian Fleet.

The Archduke ALBERT recently addressed the following letter to Vice-Admiral TEGETHOFF, after reviewing the Austrian fleet:

HEADQUARTERS AT GORICH.

My inspection of the ships placed under your orders did not fail to make a most favorable impression on me, and I have now a real pleasure in addressing to you the expression of my particular satisfaction to the valient commander of that principal portion of the Austrian naval forces. So shortly after the heroic battle of Lissa I found the fleet which had just gained a brilliant victory over an enemy much superior in number in a most perfect state, and in a condition which quite exceeded all my hopes. May the Austrian navy, by the generous cares of our Sovereign and the cooperation of a grateful country, advance henceforth in a glorious nature, and in a noble rivalry and a faithful brotherhood of arms with the soldiers of the army. May it rapidly attain that deve opment which is not only possible but is also necessary to protect and assure the power of Austria at sea and to preserve her national and commercial interests! As for you, who prepared the fleet for glorious combats with equal energy and prudence, and who, with as much skill and courage, have issued victorious from those battles, you have acquired for all time an honorable page in the history of our navy. Receive once more my very sincere congratulations for the brilliant success of our fleet, and be assured of my lasting esteem and satisfaction. ALBERT, Field-Marshal.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Vienna *Neue Fremdenblatt* of the 3d says, "The Saxon Military Commissariat has again contracted with Austrian purveyors for a two months' supply of meat and other provisions for the Saxon army.

"A portion of the Saxon troops on the Hungarian frontier have been ordered to stop in addition to his great undertaking is still beset amounts almost to rashness. Even in his anxiety to make his peace with that Prussian Parliament against which he waged so violent a war in former years, he comes before them bidding them to think less of local matters, and to turn their attention to questions under the head of foreign policy." He expresses himself confident of a good understanding wish Austria, but he is sure it would be idle to rely on the good will of any other European State. He reminds the Committee of the Chamber that Silesia had to be conquered three times over; and he sees the possibility that three successive wars may be required to vindicate the possession of what has been lately acquired. The Emperor NAPOLEON looks forward to "an era of tranquility." The Prussian statesman wishes present questions to be promptly solved, so as to take from foreign Powers all pretext for interference. "By doing less than what is to be done," he says, "a double advantage is gained." It is difficult to say how much of Count BISMARCK'S real mind is conveyed in these apparently most candid confessions. His position is certainly full of peril and difficulty, but he has also immense power. Everything depends upon success, so as to rouse to exertion the representatives he addresses. Of the ultimate drift of his long-meditated policy he leaves no doubt. The annexation of Hanover, Hesse, Nassau, Homburg and Frankfort, he says, is not merely grounded on the right of conquest. It was on the necessity of giving Prussia the power to live upon her wealth that Prussia compelled right to incorporate such of the scattered members of the nation as had been won in honest warfare.

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Russia and the Late Charges.

The Moscow *Gazette* says that Count BISMARCK has received the plan of once more establishing the alliance of Austria, Prussia and Russia, in order to be able to ward off the storm which may break forth on the side of France. In furtherance of this policy Count BISMARCK would influence the Prince of Hohenzollern to give up to Russia the southern portion of Bessarabia, of which she was deprived by the treaty of Paris, but the Moscow *Gazette* observes that the cession of a piece of territory which has no political or strategical importance, would be a poor compensation for the blow struck at Russia in the Baltic Sea by the events of 1854-'60. The alliance of Prussia in conjunction with Austria. Never! That has passed away never to return.

The *Golos* of St. Petersburg expresses its apprehension that the war, which is scarcely over in the centre of Europe, will break out with fury in the Southeast, to the great disappointment of those who believe in the durability of peace among the civilised nations.

The Treaty Between Prussia and Bavaria.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BERLIN, Friday, Aug. 31.

According to the *National Zeitung*, a supplement to the treaty between Prussia and Bavaria lays down and determines the territory to be ceded by Bavaria, as follows: 1. The District of Gersfeld, with 23,361 inhabitants by the census of 1864. 2. The Department of Orb, except Aura, which had, in 1864, 9,100 inhabitants—altogether, 32,470 inhabitants; and if these are calculated to have increased only at the rate of 4-4 per cent., the present number of the population of these districts would be 33,900; but as the population of these districts has been latterly increasing in a far higher ratio than that

ITALY.

THE CESSION OF VENETIA.

The Debt Falling on Italy.

The *Memorial Diplomatique*, speaking of the share of the debt falling on Italy in consequence of the cession of Venetia, says:

"Following the mode adopted by the Conference of London on the occasion of the separation of Belgium from the kingdom of Holland, the Austrian Plenipotentiaries at Zurich divided under two heads the Austrian debt. The first concerned the Lombard liabilities, properly so called, which after long negotiations were fixed at 150,000,000fr. The second had for object the general debt of the Empire. The Austrian Plenipotentiaries demanded that the latter should be shared in proportion to the population of Lombardy, as had taken place between Holland and Belgium. Had that course been adopted the amount would have been 500,000,000 fr. Sardinia refused to assume so considerable a sum. Thanks to the arbitration of the Emperor of the French, this second branch of the claim was reduced to 100,000,000 fr.; so that the total sum with which Sardinia was charged under both heads was settled by the Treaty of Zurich at 250,000,000fr. In the negotiations which are taking place relatively to Venetia, the determination of the amount of the debt has been left to the ulterior deliberations of the plenipotentiaries assembled at Vienna; but considering all the circumstances it seems to us that the definitive sum cannot be less than 200,000,000fr."

What the Italian Government will Do.

A Florence letter of the 29th August, in the *Débats*, says:

"The intention of the Government appears to be to be to reduce the army below 100,000 men, and, in reality, that amount is more than sufficient. Italy only requires a few garrisons in the fortresses, and for some little time longer, a certain number of battalions to complete the destruction of brigandage. That pest, indeed, we may safely say, deprived henceforward of all political excitement, must disappear before a good police and a few gendarmes. For what is called internal order, the army is almost useless in Italy. A very limited force is sufficient for absolutely unforseen cases; and, as there is no longer any idea of making war on any one, the work of disarming may be seriously commenced. The same may be said with regard to the navy. The true maritime power of Italy should be in her commerce, which will develope itself spontaneously under the stimulus of peace and liberty. We may therefore hope here for a prosperous and tranquil future, provided that no human passions come and overthrow all calculations, and that the Ministers to whom power will be intrusted show themselves equal to their task. The Chamber will be dissolved as soon as peace is signed; some journals insist that the present Assembly should meet; but there seems but little necessity for such a step. No doubt whatever is felt that the electors will return a liberal and moderate majority. The essential point is not to exclude extreme opinions, which have nothing in them to cause alarm, but to keep at a distance all jobbers and place-hunters. From them only can any real danger arise for this country. MAZZINI has thought proper to declare that he did not accept the amnesty offered him; he wishes to remain an exile; but that does not depend on his own will. He is free to reside in foreign parts if he prefers it; but as to being a banished man, he is not so any longer. He will probably be named deputy in one of the colleges, but will not take his seat. MAZZINI boasts with reason that he advocated the unity of Italy when everybody else considered it as a dream. His work now is done, and he ought to notice that his name is at present made use of by those who nourish a hope of undoing that of which he was indisputably the glorious originator."

New Relations Between Austria and Italy.

From the Memorial Diplomatique.

A letter from Verona confirms the happy symptoms of reconciliation which are manifested between Austria and Italy. On the 19th Col. TROMBONI, orderly officer [illegible] VICTOR EMMANUEL, expired at the military hospital at Verona [illegible] the wounds which he had received on the sanguinary day of Custozza. The military authorities organized a funeral, calculated to render the last honors to the brave due to his rank. The battalions of infantry, the full uniforms, with drums and colors, the cavalry, the artillery, and the band of the garrison, followed the remains, which were carried by the commissioned officers of the regiment, carrying lighted torches. Austrian officers in full dress followed to the cemetery. The *Veneto Gazette*, the day after the ceremony, contained a very eulogistic article on the Italian Colonel, who, since 1849, in combatting against Austria, had received no less than 32 wounds. We also find in the *Nazione* of Florence a letter written by an officer of the Garibaldian Volunteers, dated from Pre in Val di Ledro, in which is related a circumstance very honorable for the Austrian army, to the humanity of which the writer eagerly renders justice. Col. CARLETTI, who commanded a Garibaldian corps, had fallen, struck by an Austrian ball. Five of his companions, in the number of whom was the writer of the letter, at once threw down their arms to be able to raise and remove to the ambulances their chief, mortally wounded. About twenty paces off was a detachment of Austrian Chasseurs; the officer who commanded it, seeing this act of devotedness on the part of the Italian soldiers toward their leader, stopped the firing, not wishing to wound brave men in the back. The young Garibaldian officer was so much moved that he says: "If I knew the name of that worthy Austrian officer, I would go and seek him, even to the most distant parts of Austria, in order to clasp his hand."

The Evacuation of Rome.

From the Paris Siecle, Aug. 31.

Two battalions of the Corps of Occupation in Rome are about to return to France. They will be replaced by the Roman Legion under the command of Col. D'ARGY, who are to leave Antibes immediately for Civita Vecchia. The Convention of Sept. 15 is, therefore, on the point of being carried out. A body of troops in the pay of the Pontifical Government will henceforth have to defend it, and France will be freed from her responsibility—a result which we look forward to with impatience and which we shall sincerely rejoice at. The French Government has already done too much to sustain that temporal power of which the people are weary, and the decrepitude and inanity of which are more and more apparent by the reconstruction of Italy.

The English Press on the Cession of Venetia.

The *Times* says the cession of Venetia, as arranged by the Emperor NAPOLEON, is satisfactory to the parties concerned. He has only put forth the condition of an appeal to the population to save the susceptibilities both of Austria and Italy, and to relieve himself from a province which was never intended for him, and which he could never turn to any good purpose. Whatever errors may be attributed to his policy in other parts of the world, there is no doubt that his conduct to Italy has been consistently generous and considerate. The Italian Italy was the dream of his youth, when he and his brother joined the patriotic ranks in Romagna thirty-five years ago. It was his mature design as Emperor of the French when, in the first flush of victory, he forbade the Italians be soldiers, that they might become free men. The engagement he then entered upon to make Italy "free to the Adriatic" he now announces as fulfilled to "his brother." King VICTOR EMMANUEL—fulfilled not altogether through his exertions, yet not without his friendly interference; and he will not be long, in all probability, before that right of the people to dispose of themselves by universal suffrage which he now calls upon the Venetians to exercise, will be extended to another people, whose destinies are more immediately under his control. The terminations of the Venetian difficulty will soon be followed by the solution of the Roman question.

The *Daily News* observes that the mode in which the transfer is to be effected is not that which the people of Italy would have chosen beforehand. To have wrested Venice from Austria by conquest would have pleased them better than to receive it through foreign mediation. But it is due to the Emperor of the French to say that the manner of his cession is marked by consideration and even delicacy. As to Venetia herself, no one can doubt what will be the first exercise of her newly-acquired freedom. Universal suffrage in, or under the auspices of the French Empire has not secured the implicit confidence of Europe; but the genuineness of the Venetian vote is trusted before a single ballot has been taken.

The *Star* for its own part can see nothing in the Emperor's conduct in the matter of Venetia to invalidate the boast of always acting on behalf of France in favor of humanity and the independence of peoples. There will of course be persons who will see possibilities of mischief and the positive presence of treachery in this *plébiscite*. There are still people who believe that it was by tampering with ballot-boxes that NAPOLEON III. gained his high position as Emperor of the French. With those who cannot perceive the great forces of popular preference, conviction and will, it is next to impossible to argue.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

President Johnson's Administration not a Failure.

From the Manchester Examiner.

Whatever view may be taken of the political character of Mr. JOHNSON'S administration, *nobody will pronounce it a failure. There is assuredly no sign of weakness or decrepitude in his management of affairs.* In no empire in the world were the reins of power ever grasped with a firmer hand. As there is no vacillation in the conduct of the President, so, let it be fairly admitted, *there is no evidence that his measures are dictated by caprice. He acts on clearly defined principles.* He has long held certain views of the American Constitution, of the scope of the Executive, the duty of Congress, and the rights of the States. These views are not peculiar to him; they have, on the contrary, been held by the most accomplished statesmen the country has produced from the days of GEORGE WASHINGTON to the present time. What is peculiar to the President is the firmness with which he adheres to them in the face of opposition, and his determination to make them the guide of his policy to the end of his official career. All parties have been deceived in President JOHNSON. On his first accession to office the Radicals expected from him a heartier support than they had found in LINCOLN. Mr. LINCOLN they had but one apprehension. He was gentle and placable. He harbored no thoughts of vengeance. He was anxious to smooth the way for the restoration of the Southern States, and might, it was feared, be led to overlook the precautions that were necessary. From him especially the Southern leaders had nothing to fear. He would act justly; but justice in his hands might be so largely tempered with mercy as to become inoperative or mischievously lenient. President JOHNSON was a man of sterner mould. There was something grim and almost savage in his temper. From him, it was believed, the Southerners would look in vain for any compassion; and some went even so far as to fancy they saw the hand of Providence in transferring the task to this severe and unrelenting man. The South was equally deceived. LINCOLN was hated as an emancipationist and conqueror, but JOHNSON was loathed as a recreant, and his conduct in Tennessee inspired every Southerner with the keenest misgivings. They feared that banishing and confiscation would be the ordar of the day, and that the South would be completely crushed. Never was expectation more absolutely believed, yet it would be unjust to charge the President with having been a party to deception. *His principles are the same. The change has been in the face of circumstances which he has had to deal.* While the Union was in danger, and the cause of emancipation was doubtful, he was one of the most violent and intrepid adversaries of the South. But at the moment he assumed power the war was at an end; the South was by force here submissive to the authorities of the Federal Government was once more acknowledged as supreme throughout the length and breadth of the Confederation. Probably his unexpected elevation awoke a corresponding sense of responsibility, and led him to exchange the passions of the partisan for those broad and calm views which befit the ruler of a great people at such an extraordinary epoch. Certain it is, that he at once marked out a line of policy from which he has never swerved, and has displayed in the maintenance of that policy a courage and self-reliance which must extort the admiration of his bitterest opponents.

The struggle which has now gone on for eighteen months between the President and Congress, affords a spectacle which Englishmen find it difficult to understand. When they hear the President denouncing Congress, and the leading politicians in Congress denouncing the President, each selecting the most forcible language they can find, and hardly stopping short of violent vituperation, they are tempted to think that the Government must be in a state of utter confusion, and the nation itself on the verge of anarchy. When they see the Legislature and the Executive taking diametrically opposite views on questions of public policy, questions, moreover, of fundamental importance, and of the widest range, they jump to the conclusion that the system which can lead to such results is a failure, and that it must almost be a matter of chance whether such a conflict will be settled by a recourse to revolutionary violence. Americans to these things more coolly. Their trained instincts enable them to gauge the evil and see its limits, which, after all, are not very extensive. There are two or three facts which may help us to survey the state of affairs from an American point of view. In the first place, neither the President nor Congress, nor both united, possess supreme power. The Parliament of Great Britain, consisting of the three estates of the realm, is sovereign, supreme and absolute. There is no legislative act to which it is not competent. It can do anything, to use BLACKSTONE'S illustration, but make a man a woman. We talk vaguely of the Constitution, but the Constitution is just what Parliament likes to make it. There is no such supreme and sovereign body in the United States. Sovereignty resides in the people alone, and a written Constitution lays down precise limits, beyond which ne

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 17, 1866.

12,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..	111¼	200 Canton Co.	53½
5,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	111¼	200 Boston W. P.	21¾
5,000 do.	111¼	100 Rutland Mar.	28¾
2,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	108¾	100 do.	28½
10,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	108¾	600 Mar. Min. Co.	12½
5,000 do. ....2d call	108½	100 do. ....2d call	12½
4,000 U. S.5s,10-40s C..	98½	800 Mariposa Pr.	32¾
5,000 U. S.5s, 10-40s R.	98½	17 Pac. M. St. Co.	222
1,000 T. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser. Small	105¾	200 N. Y. Central	106⅛
4,500 do. 2d Ser.	105¾	300 do.	106⅛
5,000 do. 3d Ser.	105¾	100 do.	106
1,000 Brooklyn City 6s, W. Loan	97	25 Stonington R.	110
10,000 Tenn. 6s.	72½	200 Erie R.	73¾
18,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N..	71½	800 do.	73¾
10,000 do. ....2d call	71½	100 do. ....2d call	74
10,000 N. Car. 6s.	85½	1000 do.	74
5,500 N. Car. 6s. ....x-c.	63	200 do. b30	74¼
2,000 N. Car. N. Bs.	63	200 Reading R.	115¾
10,000 O. & M. Cer.	29½	100 do. s30	115
10,000 do.	29½	1100 do. 2d call	115¾
5,000 Erie 3d M.	98	200 do. s30	115
5,000 To. & W. 2d M.	81	200 Mich. Cen. R.	113⅛
2,000 Del., L. & W. 2d.	99	100 do.	114
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	96½	500 do.	113¾
4,000 Mil. & St.P. 1st M.	90	400 Mich. S. & N. I.	83
10,000 Gt. W. R. 2d M.	72½	100 Ill. Cen. R.	121½
10 Am. Ex. Bank.	119	200 Cleve. & Pitts.	86
100 Cen. N. Bank	110	200 Chic. & N. W.	35
50 Fourth N. Bk.	106	100 Chi. & N. W. P.	66⅜
100 Union Nav. Co.	105	100 Cleve. & Tol.	117
100 Spruce Hill C.	4½	1230 do.	117⅛
100 West. U. Tel.	57	200 Chic. & R. I.	109¼
100 do. s10	56½	6 M.&P.D.C. 2d P.	87
6 do.	56½	100 Tol., W. & W.	44
100 do. ....2d call	56½	100 do. ....2d call	44
100 West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	100	200 P., F. W. & C.	105⅜
107 do.	100	100 Ind. & Cin.	75
		50 Chi. B. & Q.	138¼
		200 Chic. & Gr. E. R.	46½

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$50,000 U.S.6s,5-20sC.'62	111¼	100 P. F. W. & C.	105⅜
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s N.	72	25 Chicago & Alt. P.	101¼
1,000 O. & M. Cer.	30	200 Erie R.	74⅛
100 West. U. Tel.	56¾	100 do. s60	73
100 Mar. Min.	13	200 Reading R.	115⅞
100 do.	13½	150 do.	115¾
100 Mariposa Pref.	33	100 Chic. & N. W. P.	66¾
100 do.	32½	200 Cleve. & Tol.	117⅛
100 Quicksilver	52½	50 do.	118
100 N. Y. Cen.	106⅛		

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000 US.6s,5-20sC.'62	111¼	800 Reading R.	115⅞
2,000 U. S.6s,5-20s,C'64	108¾	800 do.	115¾
10,000 Tenn. 6s. ....x-c	73	200 Mich. Cen.	113⅞
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s. N.	72½	100 Mich. S. & N. I.	84
6,000 Missouri 6s.	78	200 do.	84
10,000 O. & M. Cer.	29½	200 do. b10	84¼
10,000 Spruce Hill C.	4	100 do.	84¼
100 Quicksilver ....s	52½	100 Ill. Central R.	121½
100 West. U. Tel.	57½	200 Clev. & P. R.	86¼
107 West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	100	500 do.	86
200 Mar. Min Co.	13	300 Chi. & N. W.	35¾
50 Mar. Pref.	32¾	200 do.	35¾
100 do.	32½	100 Chi. & N. W. P. s10	67
100 Cum. Coal P.	46½	100 Clev. & Tol.	117⅛
100 New-York Cen.	107⅛	400 do.	117⅛
100 do. s10	107⅛	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	109⅛
100 do.	107⅛	200 Tol., Wab. & W.	44½
1000 Erie Railroad	74⅛	35 P., Ft. W. & C.	105
500 do.	74⅛	200 do.	105⅛
		200 M. & C. 1st P.	41

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$310,000 Am. Gold	145	100 N. Y. Cen.	106⅝
10,000 do. s3	145	100 do.	106
10,000 do.	144⅞	100 do. b10	106⅛
10,000 do. s3	144⅞	100 do. s3	106
10,000 do. c	146	100 do.	105⅞
100 Rutland Marble	28¾	300 Erie Railroad	73⅞
100 do. s15	29	200 do. c	73⅞
100 do. b5	29½	1800 do.	73⅞
100 Cum. Coal	46½	200 do. b3	73⅞
100 do. s3	46½	300 do. s3	73⅞
100 Mar. Min.	12	200 do. b10	73⅞
100 do.	12¼	200 do.	73⅞
100 do. b5	12½	400 Reading R. b3	115¾
300 Mar. Pref. b3	32¾	400 Mich. Cen. R.	113⅞
100 do. b3	32½	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	83¾
100 do.	32½	200 Cleve. & Pitts. ..s3	86⅛
100 Spruce H. Coal	4½	400 Cleve. & Tol.	118
100 West. U. Tel.	57¼	1600 do. s60	117½
100 do.	57½	200 Chic. & N. W.	35¾
100 do.	57	100 do. s15	35¾
100 do. b3	57	100 do. b5	35⅝
100 do.	56¾	200 Chi. & N. W. P. b3	66¾
100 do. b3	56½	100 do. s15	66¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. C.	29¾	300 Reading R.	115¾
5,000 do. s3	29¾	400 do. s15	115⅝
4,000 Tenn. 6s. New	71½	100 do. b5	115⅝
100 Canton Co. b30	53	200 M. So. & N. I.	84
100 Rutland Mar.	29	300 do.	84
100 do. s5	29	400 do.	84
100 Spruce H. C. ..b10	4½	200 do.	84
100 Quick. Min.	52½	400 Clev. & Pitts R.	86
100 Mar. Min.	13	200 do. s10	86
100 do.	13⅛	200 Clev. & Tol.	117½
100 do. s3	13	100 Chi. R. I. & P. ..b30	109¼
100 do. b30	13½	200 do.	109⅛
100 Mariposa Pref.	33	300 do. b30	109⅛
100 do.	32½	200 Chic. & N. W. ..b30	35⅝
300 West. U. Tel.	56¾	300 do.	35¾
100 do. s5	56⅛	100 do.	35¾
100 do.	56¾	300 Chic. & N. W. P.	66⅝
100 Smith & P. G.	11¾	700 do.	66⅝
100 N. Y. Cen.	106⅞	300 do. b3	66¾
100 do. b30	106⅞	200 P., Ft. W. & C.	105⅛
100 do.	106	100 do.	105
100 Erie R. s3	74	100 Mar. & C. 1st P. ..b10	40
100 Hud. R. R. s3	122	100 M. & C. 2d P. ..b10	20
100 Mich. Cen. R. ..b10	113⅞		

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

$5,000 O. & M. Cer.	29½	300 Mich. S. & N. I.	84⅜
5,000 do. b3	29½	100 do. b30	84½
100 Rutland Mar.	28	100 do. b3	84½
100 do. s30	28¾	400 Clev. & Pitts.	86½
100 Quicksilver	52½	500 do. b3	86½
100 Mariposa Min.	13	100 do.	86⅜
100 do. b3	13½	100 do.	86½
100 Mar. Pref. b3	32	600 do. s3	86⅜
100 do.	31¾	500 do. b30	86½
100 West. U. Tel.	57½	400 Cleve. & Tol.	117¼
100 do. b15	58	200 Chic. R. I. & P.	109¼
100 do. s3	57½	100 do. s10	109¼
100 Erie R. b3	74½	100 do. s30	109⅛
100 do.	74¼	200 do. b30	109⅛
100 New-York C.	107	100 Chi. & N.W.	35¾
100 do. b60	107⅛	200 do. s3	35¾
100 do. b3	107⅛	100 Chic. & W.N. Pr. b5	67¼
100 do. s10	107⅛	100 do. s3	67⅛
100 Reading R. b3	115¾	100 Mar. & C. 1st P.	40
100 Mich. Cen. R.	114⅛	100 Mar. & C. 2d P. ..b30	20
100 P., F. W. & C.	105⅛		

MONDAY, Sept. 17—P. M.

The weekly averages of the associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Sept. 15, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Capital	$1,000,000
Increase in Loans	1,864,836
Decrease in Specie	98,541
Decrease in Deposits	263,344
Increase in Legal-Tender	578,978
Increase in Circulation	854,083

	Sept. 16, 1865.	Sept. 15, 1866.	Sept. 8, 1866.
Local Capital	$9,533,665	$9,262,500	$9,262,500
National	68,847,700	73,807,700	73,807,700
Total in C. H	$77,3[illegible]8,365	$83,070,200	$82,070,200
Loans	215,552,381	270,806,504	268,941,668
Specie	14,604,159	7,357,369	7,455,910
Deposits	177,561,735	224,844,647	225,107,991
Legal-Tender	53,153,235	90,773,232	90,194,254
In Sub-Tres'y	71,340,775	87,084,804	84,568,995

To the present Clearing-house Statement the Tenth National Bank is added, since the previous return, with a

Capital	$1,000,000	Deposits	$1,306,600
Loans	2,448,200	Circulation	908,600
Specie	9,500	Legal-Tenders	801,600

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house, is as follows:

Merchants'	$627,367	Mercantile	$482,315
Mer. Exchange	453,718	Republic	557,950
Commerce	4,754,490	St. Nicholas	757,889
Ocean	796,912	Marine	265,000
Market	504,800	East River	283,500
Park	1,000,000	Second	270,000
Fourth	2,837,755	Continental	550,575
Central	1,620,000	Importers'	506,099
Mechanics'	515,549	Ninth	945,805
New-York	740,427	First	447,255
M. Association	307,768	Am. Exchange	988,240
Metropolitan	1,065,317	Gallatin	498,492
Commonwealth	213,927	Citizens'	132,276
Leather	163,500	Union	445,166
N. America	314,192	Chatham	131,130
Irving	196,300	Shoe & Leather	898,100
Tradesmen's	622,800	Hanover	293,439
Phœnix	295,000	N. Y. Exchange	268,527
Third	797,031	Mechanics & T.	105,000
Butchers & D.	240,622	Atlantic	92,800
Seventh Ward	120,593	Pacific	128,657
Broadway	900,000	Grocers'	77,000
Tenth	908,600		
Total 45 National Banks			$29,171,893
Total 15 other National and Local Banks			188,478
Total on Clearing-house report, Sept. 15			$29,360,371
On previous report, Sept. 8			28,506,288
Increase in circulation			$854,083

The Bank statement, after including the Tenth National, now introduced to the Clearing-house return, shows very slight changes from last Monday. The Legal-Tender Notes held by the Banks amount to over ninety millions of dollars, or about $34,000,000 in excess of the lawful requirement of 25 ⅌ cent. to the line of deposits. As a whole the statement indicates no change whatever in the easy working of the Money market.

The Gold-Room recovered 1 ⅌ cent. of last week's decline to-day, the buyers of Gold giving some importance to the rumor, by Atlantic Cable, of renewed Continental difficulties. They are also disposed to buy with the view of again making the Cash Gold scarce for delivery, though if at all successful in this effort, it will be due mainly to the imprudence of *short* sellers in speculating too freely on three-day contracts. The income of Gold from Europe and California this week will be more than equal to the demand to pay Customs, the only present mercantile or banking demand for Gold. The sales to-day were 144⅞@145⅜ ⅌ cent.

The Exchange on London has not fairly opened for the steamer *Scotia* sailing on Wednesday. The quotations for 60 days' bankers 107@107¼, and short sight 108@108¼ ⅌ cent. The tendency to higher Gold is rather to check the trade demand for Exchange. The Importers, as a rule, are not believers in dear Gold on the near approach of the new cotton crop, and the continued free demand for United States 5-20s. abroad.

The Funds of the United States are quiet to-day. As far as sales were pressed the rates were a fraction lower on 5-20s and 7.30s, but the business altogether was lighter than usual for Monday. Several rumors were afloat on the street about 1 o'clock of lower figures from London for 1862s, and also for the British funds.

The Stock Exchange on the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares is higher, and the fever of speculation on the increase. The demand for the rise is taking a more general range, and while the disposition among certain operators to sell short is still quite marked, the preponderance to-day was decidedly on the other side. The movement in Erie Common Shares continues to excite most attention, and, next to this Stock, New-York Central, Rock Island, Toledo, Michigan Southern and the Northwest Shares were in strong demand, and there was a further rise in Reading to 115⅞ ⅌ cent. Among the Miscellaneous Stocks there was an additional advance in Mariposa Shares and Rutland Marble Company, while Western Telegraph fell off from Saturday's sales.

On the Border State Stocks there was a further rise of 1@1½ ⅌ cent. in Tennessees; sales at the Second Board at 72½ ⅌ cent.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday afternoon. The Railway market was generally buoyant after the Second Board. The United States Funds quiet; Gold 145⅜ ⅌ cent.:

	Satur.	Mon.		Satur.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	98½	98½	Northwest	35¼	35¾
U. S. 5-20s	111¼	111¼	N. West Pref.	66⅝	67⅛
U. S. 7.30s	105⅞	105⅞	Rock Island	108⅞	110
N. Y. Central	106⅛	107⅛	Fort Wayne	105⅜	105⅛
Erie	73¾	74⅛	Cumb'land Coal	46⅛	46½
Hudson	121⅞	122	Quicksilver	52	52½
Reading	115⅛	115⅞	W. U. Telegraph	57	58
Mich. Southern	83⅝	84⅜	Mariposa Pref.	32	32
Illinois Central	121	122	Ohio Certificates	29¼	29¾
Pittsburgh	85⅝	86⅝	American Gold	144⅞	145
Tennessee 6s.	71½	72½	Bills on London	107	107⅛

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	B'k of the Republic	112
Merchants'	115	Bank of N. America	110
Mechanics'	115	Hanover	110
America	137½	Market	111¼
Phœnix	104	Shoe and Leather	111¼
Tradesmen's	140	Continental	102
Merchants' Exch'ge	110¼	Commonwealth	105
State of New York	108¼	Impt'rs. & Traders	115
Commerce	117	Park	142
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	110	Central National	113
Ocean	102½	Fourth National	106
American Exchange	119	Ninth National	114
Pacific	160	Oriental Bank	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	96	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R Est.	90	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	88½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	91	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	87½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	102	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	106	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	106	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ext.	91
Erie 7s. 2d mort., 1864	99	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	81
Erie 7s. 2d mort., 1879	99¼	Tol. & Wab. Eqn. Bds.	69
Erie 7s. 3d mort., 1883	98	Gt. Western. 1st M. '68	98
Erie 7s. 4th mort., 1880	98	Gt. Western 2d M. '88	73
Buff. N. Y & E. 1st M. '77	96	Gal. & Chi. ex.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	102	Clevo. & Tol. S. Fund.	103¼
Hud. R. 7s. con. 1867	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103½
Harlem 1st M.' 69-'72	103	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	96
Harlem 2d mort '68	98	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	95
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s. '82	111¾	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	91
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	116	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	75
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	94	Miss. & Mo. L'dG't 1st M.	60½
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	95½	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	98½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	98	Chi. & Al. income	92
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	105	Peninsula R. R. bonds	76
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	65
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	77	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s.	92

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $3,213,414 37; including for Customs, $307,000; Gold Notes, $251,000. Payments, $2,526,377 20. Balance, $87,771,880 63.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 3, 1866.

SIR: Your letter of July 28 relative to deduction of taxes assessed for pavingstreets, &c., is received.

I reply: That if the tax in question was assessed by the Corporation under municipal or other public law, and the payment of the same was made compulsory on your part, such tax is held to be a proper deduction from your income. The Assessor, having assessed your income tax without allowing the deduction, he will assist you in preparing a claim for abating or deducting the proper amount.

THOMAS HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

W. BAKER, Esq., Toledo.

Commissioner ROLLINS has rendered a decision relative to the tax on salaries of persons employed on public works. The Commissioner is of the opinion that the term "mechanics and laborers," in the 123d section of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the act of July 13, 1866, was intended to include only such persons as are generally known as mechanics and laborers, such as carpenters, bricklayers, blacksmiths, merchants, teamsters, &c., who are employed on the actual construction of works, such as fortifications, dry-docks, break-waters, light-houses, light-ships, ships-of-war, the Capitol, Treasury building, Custom-houses, armories, and other public works. From payments made to mechanics and laborers, for services in the construction of works like those above enumerated, no tax should be withheld by disbursing officers; but payments to mechanics and laborers employed not in the construction of public works, but simply upon such work, such as printers at the Government Printing Office, gunsmiths in the public armories, clerks and others employed in the public offices, should be returned as payments to persons in the civil service of the United States, and the tax upon all above the rate of $600 per annum should be withheld and accounted for by the disbursing officers.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE,
LOAN OF $1,800,000.

Proposals will be received at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., until the 29th day of September current, for a Loan of $1,800,000 to the State of New-Hampshire, payable as follows:

$300,000, Oct. 1, 1867.
250,000, Oct. 1, 1868.
250,000, Oct. 1, 1870.
250,000, Oct. 1, 1871.
250,000, Oct. 1, 1872.
250,000, Oct. 1, 1873.
250,000, Oct. 1, 1874.

Registered Coupon Bonds, of $1,000 each, will be issued, bearing date Oct. 1, 1866, at Six Per Cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July, and the principal at maturity, at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY, in New-York.

No bid below par will be accepted; parties may offer for either of the series named, the highest bid having preference, until the series is exhausted. The right to reject any and all proposals is reserved.

The bonds will bear date Oct. 1, 1866, when interest will commence, but payment for the bonds may be made at any time in October, November or December, adding accrued interest.

These bonds are issued under the authority of a recent act of the Legislature of the State, for the purpose of a more speedy extinguishment of the State debt; will take the place of the longer authorized bonds unissued, which have been destroyed by order of the Legislature; will constitute a large portion of the indebtedness of the State and be paid at maturity by an annual State tax.

For perfect security and remunerative interest this loan is believed to be the most desirable investment now before the public.

J. H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
WM. T. ALDRICH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1866.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 17, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 10,286 bbls. Flour, 525 bbls. Corn Meal, 15,208 bushels Wheat, 204,846 bushels Corn, 26,768 bushels Oats, 440 bushels Malt, 176 bbls. Beef, and 440 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots continue in demand at $9@$9 25 ⅌ 100 lbs. Nothing new in Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been in request at uniform rates. Java at 25c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19½c.; Rio, 16½c.@19½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand and steady. Middlings, 33½c.@35½c., chiefly within the range, ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,500 bales, against receipts of 524 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	12,630
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	451,433
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	868,575
Exports since Sept. 1	13,582
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	300,471
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in active demand to-day, and has advanced 15c.@25c. ⅌ bbl. Sales since our last, 14,700 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at $6 15@$8 75; very poor to choice Extra State at $7@$11 65, chiefly at $7 25@$10 15; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $9 50@$11 45 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 15	@$8 75
Extra State	7 00	@11 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 70	@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	9 50	@11 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 50	@13 75
Extra Genesee	11 90	@13 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 90	@16 00

Southern Flour is decidedly firmer. Sales since our last 500 bbls., in lots, at $11 20@$12 65 for poor to good, and $12 70@$16 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues dull and nominal. Rye Flour is in fair demand, including Superfine, at $5 40@$6 50 ⅌ bbl. Sales 370 bbls. Corn Meal continues dull and heavy at $4 10@$4 35 for Western, $4 40 for Jersey, $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 260 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more inquired for, and has advanced 2c.@3c. ⅌ bushel. Sales, since our last, 28,500 bushels, including White Western at $3 05; poor to prime Milwaukee Club (small lots) at $2@$2 30, and Amber State at $2 70@$2 72 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in brisk request to-day, partly on speculation, at a decided improvement in prices. Sales, since our last, 291,000 bushels at 80c.@83½c. for unsound, 84c.@85c. chiefly at 84c.@84½c. afloat, and 85½c.@86c. in store, for sound mixed Western, and 88½c. for yellow Western, ⅌ bush. Oats are in more demand, including Chicago at 42c.@48c.; Milwaukee at 48c.@50c., State at 57c.@59c. ⅌ bushel; sales 87,000 bushels. Barley Malt is more active; 21,000 bushels sold at $1 30@$1 40 ⅌ bushel. Rye continues quiet, including Western at 85c.@90c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair demand at 85c.@$1 20 for old, and 70c.@$1 05 for new ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw, 50c.@90c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been request at steady prices, including American new at 45c.@60c.; last year's crop at 15c.@55c.; also foreign at 50c.@65c. ⅌ lb.

LATHS—Have been salable and firm; receipts moderate.

MOLASSES—Continues in fair request at unchanged prices, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; English Island at 55c.@60c.; Cuba at 40c.@56c. ⅌ gallon. Sales, 530 hhds.

NAVAL STORES—Are in limited request, including Spirits Turpentine at 67c.@71c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $4 50@$4 90; Resin at $3 87½@$9 50 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Are in moderate demand, including Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Bleached Whale at $1 60; Crude Sperm at $2 55@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 95; Lard Oil at $1 60@$1 95; Red Oil at $1@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 78@$1 85 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in better request at 27c.@27½c. for Crude, 46c.@48c. for Refined, in bond, and 58c.@60c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in better demand and firmer, but closes rather heavily. Sales since our last, 5,350 bbls., in lots, at $33 20@$33 37 for new Mess, closing at $33 25, cash, $31@$31 25 for one year old Mess, and $30 for new Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also made of 1,500 bbls. new Mess, including September and all the year deliveries, buyers' options, at $33 30@$33 37 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, at 14½c.@15c. for Shoulders, and 18c.@20c. for Hams; sales 325 pkgs. Bacon continues in limited request, at 15½c.@16c. for Cumberland cut, and 16½c. for short rib, ⅌ lb. Lard is heavy and cheaper; sales since our last, 550 tcs. and bbls., at 17c.@19½c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand at $14@$19 for new Plain Mess and $19@$23 for new Extra do.; sales have been reported of 400 bbls. Tierce Beef is entirely nominal. Beef Hams are neglected. Butter is dull and heavy at 30c.@43c. for State, 45c.@50c. for Fancy do., and 17c.@32c. for Western. Cheese continues inactive at 5c.@17½c. ⅌ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

New-York State Firkins, fresh, ⅌ lb.	42	@43
New-York State—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb.	42	@42½
New-York State—firkins, second quality, ⅌ lb.	38	@40
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ⅌ lb.	43	@45
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ⅌ lb.	38	@40
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ⅌ lb.	40	@42
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ⅌ lb.	38	@40
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb.	35	@38
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ⅌ lb.	34	@35
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	42	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	38	@50
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb.	30	@33
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ⅌ lb.	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb.	30	@32
Western States—firkins, second quality, ⅌ lb.	26	@27
Western States—firkins, store-packed, ⅌ lb.	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common, ⅌ lb.	20	@22

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb.	17½	@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb.	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb.	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb.	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb.	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb.	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ⅌ lb.	5	@15
Farm Dairies, Common, ⅌ lb.	10	@15

SUGARS—Have been in demand and held with rather more firmness. Sales since our last 1,180 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13c., and 430 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in request at 13½c.@16½c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 57,000 lbs. at 17c.@19½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 180,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12¾c. for interior to very choice, and 84,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., in bond, at 36c.@37c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 360 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ½d.@5-16d. ⅌ lb., and 7,000 bushels Corn at 5d. ⅌ bushel. For Penarth Roads, a bark, with Corn, at 4s. 3d. ⅌ quarter.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES.—800 FOR SALE. 1,000 sets harness.
C. WITTY,
No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FINE HORSE FOR SALE—BROWN BAY, black mane and tail, 15½ hands, 6 years old next Spring, stylish, kind and well broken, single or double. Can be seen at Dr. Large's stable, College-place, rear of Mansion House, Brooklyn.

HORSES FOR SALE—THREE FINE, LARGE horses, single or double, elegant to saddle; two fast trotters, show 2:45; will exchange for real estate. Apply at No. 638 Broadway, or at stable No. 9 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME DARK CHESTNUT MARE for less than she is worth. She is good under the saddle and a fair driver. Call at stable No. 57 Irving-place.

SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES FOR SALE. —Three top buggies, two rockaways, three open buggies. Apply at C. WITTY'S carriage warerooms, Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

HORSE FOR SALE—YOUNG, SOUND AND kind, dark bay, suitable for a family or doctor. Apply at No. 136 Fulton-st., second floor.

ARMY AND NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 25, 1866.

A BOARD OF NAVAL OFFICERS, OF which Commodore S. P. Lee is President, will meet at Hartford, Conn., on the 5th of September next, for the examination of volunteer officers who have served not less than two years in the navy for admission into the regular service, in accordance with the provisions of the "Act to define and regulate the appointment of officers in the navy, and for other purposes," approved July 25, 1866.

All persons who are entitled to examination and who wish to avail themselves of its privileges, will at once notify the President of the Board, by letter addressed to Hartford, Conn., giving their own Post-office address. In due time they will receive from him, in reply, a notification when to present themselves for examination. Those who fail to report at the time specified for them to do so, will forfeit all claim to precedence for examination.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of MOISE & LAPSLEY, for the purpose of transacting a general Stock Brokerage business, exclusively on commission, at No. 30 Broad-st., corner of Exchange-place, and offer their services to their friends and the public for the purchase or sale of stocks and bonds, Government securities, gold, &c.

PHILIP A. MOISE,
SEPT. 17, 1866. SAM'L W. LAPSLEY.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF WESTLAKE & HOFFMIRE is hereby dissolved. The interest of said Westlake ceased on the 3d inst. All debts due said firm, and all debts due by said firm, will be settled by
WM. HOFFMIRE.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST AT NOON, 17TH INST., a small ITALIAN GREYHOUND, drab color, white spot on the neck, with scar on the hind leg; answers to the name of PRINCE: whoever will return the same to T. PETTIS, No. 49 East 19th-st., will receive the above reward.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MACHINERY.

LENOIR PATENT GAS ENGINES.

Without fire, coal, smoke or noise. Half-horse to four horse power for pumping, sawing, turning, &c.
LENOIR GAS ENGINE WORKS,
No. 436 East 10th-st., New-York.

COAL.

HOUSE CANNEL AND ORRELL COAL FROM LIVERPOOL NOW LANDING AND IN YARDS IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT.
H. L. PARMELE & BRO., NO. 30 PINE-ST.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL, FROM Poland, tells past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st. first floor, Room No. 6. Ladies, 50c.; gents, $1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.

The undersigned have the honor to inform the public that they have opened, in Paris, an
AMERICAN COMMISSION AGENCY,
and beg to offer their services to merchants, importers and other parties in the United States, for the purchase and shipment of goods, and the transaction of all general business, including the representation of American exhibitors at the approaching World's Fair of 1867, the introduction of American articles in France, &c., &c. Mr. J. Mortimer has resided eleven years in France, and will give his personal attention to all orders. Terms cash.

Agents and correspondents in New-York:
THE MORRIS EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 60 Broadway,
where information may be obtained; or address, postpaid, J. MORTIMER & CO.,
No. 204 rue de Rivoli, Paris.

ELDER & BROWN,
Manufacturers and Patentees of the
Celebrated Combination
CRADLE AND BABY TENDER,
Sleigh, Propelling and Spring Horses,
Invalid Chairs and Carriages,
Children's Carriages, Rocking Horses, &c., &c.
DEPOT—No. 638 Broadway.
MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 449, 450, 451 and 452 West-st., New-York.

PATENT FIRE-EXTINGUISHERS.—BARAGWANATH & CO.'S Patent Fire-Extinguishers are inexpensive, and so simple that the mere turning of a cock puts it into complete action. Less than one-half of the contents of the extinguisher will be sufficient to put out a large fire. The liquid is renewable at a small cost. For sale by H. BARAGWANATH, Engineer and Machine Agent. No. 154 Reade-st., New-York.

WATSON'S LIQUID GLUE CEMENT. depot No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

CENTRAL Pacific R. R. Co.

OF CALIFORNIA.

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable Semi-Annually, on the First days of January and July.

Principal & Interest payable in U. S. Gold Coin in the City of New York.

Amount of Issue, $7,336,000.

In Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.

The Bonds have Thirty Years to run, and are secured by a First Mortgage, constituting an absolute prior lien on that portion of the Road, Equipments, Franchises, and Entire Property of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, located in the State of California, and extending from Sacramento City to the California State Line, forming a part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, adopted and aided by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

The amount of these First Mortgage Bonds to be issued per mile is limited by law to the amount of United States Bonds allowed and issued to aid the construction of the Road, and the Mortgage by which they are secured is *declared by Act of Congress to constitute a lien prior and superior to that of the United States Government, and all others whatsoever.*

The aid received from the Government (in amount equal to this First Mortgage) is economically and judiciously applied to the construction and equipment of the Road, together with nearly $7,000,000, received from Stock Subscriptions and other sources. The First Mortgage therefore amounts to but about 35 per cent. of the actual cost and value of the Property which it covers.

The road is now completed, equipped and running from Sacramento City to Alta, a distance of 73 miles, and the earnings for the three months ending August 1st were as follows, viz.:

May, 1866	$65,115.83
June "	67,429.78
July "	85,000.00

IN GOLD.

The earnings are steadily increasing, and are estimated at over $100,000 in Gold for the month of August—the official report for that month not having been received at this date.

The construction of the road is going vigorously forward,—24 miles additional being nearly ready for the cars,—and it will probably be in full operation to the California State Line—156 miles from Sacramento City—during the summer of 1867, when its earnings must be very large, as the entire trade of Nevada, and a large proportion of that of Utah, Idaho and Montana must pass over its line. It has been shown by reliable statistics that in 1863 over $13,000,000 in Gold was paid for freighting goods from California to Nevada alone.

This part of the Great Pacific Railroad Route is destined to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the world, and its First Mortgage Bonds are among the best secured and most desirable investments ever offered.

Over $1,000,000 has already been expended in grading beyond the point to which the road is now running, and the iron is bought and paid for sufficient to lay the track the entire distance to the State Line.

The Road has been completed and equipped thus far without the sale of a single dollar of its First Mortgage Bonds, and they are now offered to the public for the first time, after the earnings of the Road have reached the sum of $100,000 per month in Gold, only about 25 per cent. of which is required for operating expenses.

The Bonds are offered at 95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1st, in Currency. Orders may be forwarded to us direct, or through the principal Banks and Bankers in all parts of the country.

Remittances may be made in drafts on New York, or in Legal Tender Notes, National Bank Notes, or other funds current in this city, and the Bonds will be forwarded to any address by Express, free of charge. Inquiries for further particulars, by mail or otherwise, will receive punctual attention.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau St., New York.

N. B.—All kinds of Government Securities received at the full market price in exchange for the above Bonds.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of smart, competent girls, with good references, of all nations and professions, Protestant and others, as housekeepers, family seamstresses, ladies' maids to travel to Europe and South America, nurses, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, first-class cooks and good plain cooks, washers and ironers, smart girls for general housework; linen and store-room women, pantry-cleaning and kitchen girls for private families, hotels, and first-class boarding-houses. Apply at Mrs. WESLEY'S SELECT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 146 10th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of well recommended servants for all kinds of housework, such as cooks, washers and ironers, general houseworkers, laundresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, seamstresses, waitresses, &c. Families, hotels and boarding-houses supplied at the shortest notice by applying at the Servants' Institute, No. 99 Bleecker-st., second block west of Broadway, late of No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A RESPECTAble, steady Protestant woman as nurse; understands her duties fully as infant nurse or would take charge of grown children; has the best of references from first-class families; is a good plain seamstress. Can be seen for three days at No. 146 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., in the office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good cook and baker of bread, biscuit and pies; best of City reference given from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 141 East 13th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man without family, who thoroughly understands the care and cultivation of green-house graperies and stove plants, and the general management of a gentleman's place; is a good farmer if required. Address T. B., Box No. 198 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS seamstress, can cut and fit children's and ladies' clothes; can dress ladies' hair, or take charge of a baby from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 738 6th-av., between 42d and 43d sts.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WITH EXCELlent reference, a situation as plain cook, (washes and irons well,) or as general servant; will do the housework of a small family; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY WOman, in a private family, as a first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is willing to do the coarse washing if required. Call at No. 222 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid or to do fine washing and ironing; has good City references. Call at No. 96 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress, or would do light chamberwork; can cut and fit children's dresses; has unquestionable City reference. Call at No. 236 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman as plain housekeeper or invalid nurse to a lady or gentleman; is kind and soothing to the sick; can sew and make herself useful. Call for two days, at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, EXperienced in making children's clothing, tucking, &c., one or two more families to work for; has got neat patterns for children; does not go out to work. Call or address Mrs. M. H., No. 888 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A middle-aged woman of experience in the care of children; has first-class City reference; is a neat seamstress. Can be seen at No. 673 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN OF several years' experience, a situation as traveling maid to accompany a lady or party of ladies to Europe; best of references given. Address MARY, P. O. Box No. 331 Newport, R. I.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE WOMEN, situations—the one as cook, the other chambermaid or nurse; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 228 East 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation, who is an excellent cook, bread and biscuit baker, and thoroughly understands her business, with good City references. Can be seen at No. 172 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant laundress; best City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at the Servants' Institute, No. 99 Bleecker-st., second block west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH girl, a situation as seamstress and ladies' maid; understands cutting and fitting for children and hair-dressing; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOman a situation as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE lady of middle age, a situation as companion to an invalid, or as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; the best of references can be furnished. Inquire at No. 66 Wall-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT person, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 236 7th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 FOURTHav., 25th-st., situations for a large number of recommended servants, of all nations and for all the different branches of work; also, waiters, coachmen, farmers, gardeners, porters, &c.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, EMPLOYment by the day as seamstress and to assist dressmakers; can finish thoroughly. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR ENGLISH MEAT and pastry cook a situation in a private family. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN Protestant girl to get a situation in the City; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; good City references. No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL WHO LIVED IN a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as nurse; sews neatly, or as general housemaid; washes and irons well; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; soups, meats, pastry and side dishes; all kinds of desserts; good City reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and seamstress; has good knowledge of hair dressing; can give the very best of City reference. Can be seen at 425 6th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS situations, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and fine washer; can do fluting; best City references. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced cook; understands cooking in all its branches; can give City references. Call at No. 174 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid. Apply at No. 38 East 12th-st., between University-place and Broadway. Best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON A situation as cook in a small private family; will assist with the washing; best City references. Call for two days at No. 89 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting for children: the best of reference given. Call at No. 109 East 31st-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, to go out by the day or week to work for families; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses and cloaks. Call or address, by note, No. 95 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION to do chamberwork and sewing; can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call on Thursday, from 10 to 4, at No. 444 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl to take care of children and do plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 440 8th-av., between 33d and 34th sts., rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as chambermaid and seamstress, or parlor maid and seamstress; has the very best of City references. Can be seen at No. 490 6th-av., in the fancy store.

A VERY GOOD LAUNDRESS DESIRES the washing of families, or of single gentlemen. Application may be made, by permission, at the house of an employer. No 63 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do chamberwork, with fine washing, or would take the entire charge of a laundry. Call for two days at No. 176 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; good reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 81 West 28th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, a few gentlemen's or ladies' washing; can give good reference. Call or address Mrs. E. R., No. 316 West 36th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; good City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 96 West 20th-st.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS DISposed of his horses, carriages, &c., would highly recommend his coachman as a thoroughly competent man. Address J. F., care of Dr. Wills, No. 1,333 Broadway.

A FASHIONABLE DRESS AND CLOAKMAKER is open to a few customers by the day; also, ladies trosseaus made up elegantly on the machine. Apply to Mrs. CASSADY, No. 109 Charlton-st.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST RESPECTABLE London girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has no objections to the country or City. Call for one day at No. 422 East 13th-st.; well recommended.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as nurse, with good City reference from her last place, where she lived five years and a half. Call at No. 169 East 25th-st., first floor front.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS BY a young woman who thoroughly understands her work, or as chambermaid; good City reference. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse; has good City reference. Call at No. 98 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer or laundress. Apply at 278 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WASHING DONE BY A RESPECTABLE woman; gentlemen's preferred, or lady and gentleman. Call at No. 488 6th-av., Room No. 2.

SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress desires employment in private families by the day or week; understands dressmaking, children's dresses, braiding, &c., and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' sewing machines; best City references; no objection to go a short distance out of City. Address, for two days, E. H., Station B., New-York City.

A NUMBER OF GIRLS WANT TO GET situations in City or country, of all nations, at No. 404 6th-av.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, coachmen, grooms, waiters, porters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, &c., can be immediately suited at the Select Servants' Institute. No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A GIRL TO GO OUT BY THE day as children's dressmaker and boys' clothes. Call at No. 183 East 20th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands it in all its branches; best of City reference given. Call at No. 243 East 19th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man with a small family; has several years' experience in this country, and is thoroughly conversant with his business in all its various departments—hot and cold graperies, greenhouse and hothouse plants, flower and vegetable gardens, lawns, &c., and all the practical working of a gentleman's country seat. Call on or address C., at Henderson & Fleming's, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and general manager of a gentleman's country place by a married man without incumbrance, who has had much experience in everything that pertains thereto; has been a successful exhibitor of fruits, flowers and vegetables; references as to character and capability of the first order. Address E. M. C., Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS HAD a large experience in first-class hotels in Europe, wishes the place of a courier or traveling companion; he speaks the English, German and French languages; is 26 years of age, and can give full satisfaction as to character. Address G. F., St. Luke's Hospital, 54th-st. and 5th-av., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in either capacity; is sober and willing to make himself generally useful; for a permanent engagement moderate wages will be accepted; good reference from last place. Call on or address for two days, WALTER, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; has the best of City references from his last employer; is sober, honest and careful; understands the care of horses in all its branches; careful driver with ladies. Address FINNEY, Stilling's Saddlery, No. 1,160 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN HIS 20TH year, a situation as assistant clerk and book-keeper in some respectable mercantile house; writes a fair hand, and resides with his parents in Brooklyn; best of reference can be given. Address C. M., Box No. 143 Williamsburgh, L. I., Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR porter by a single, steady, industrious young man; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; thoroughly understands his business in all its various branches; has the best of City reference. Address P. F., Box No. 197 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom, (a Protestant,) a situation in a private family; has lived in some of the best families in the City; the best of City references given. Call or address T. B., No. 66 University-place, in the saddlery store, near 13th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a single man (German;) thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; no objections to go South; has got the best of City reference. Call on or address JOSEPH, care of Young & Elliott, No. 9 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business; leaving by his present employer going to Europe; best of City reference. Address J.C., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a first-class man; has the best of City reference from his late employers; is honest, sober and careful driver with timid ladies. Address, for a week, FINNEY, at J. Madden's, harness-maker, 948 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a Protestant man who thoroughly understands his business and will make himself generally useful; has four years' City reference. Address F. R. K., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man; has the best of City reference; is willing and obliging, and no objection to the country. Apply for two days at the private stables No. 223 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, sober man as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; has the best of City reference from his last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 175 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN—NO encumberance, a situation as coachman and groom, understands his business well; can refer to his last employer, who will assist him in procurring a good place. Address J. B., Box No. 198 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS SALESman in a retail book-store; must be well acquainted with the business and of undoubted integrity; salary $800. Address, with reference, (as none others will be noticed,) P. F., Box No. 149 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant young man, a situation as coachman and groom in a private family; City or country; is sober and honest, willing and obliging; good City reference. Address T. J., Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE Scotchman and wife; the man as coachman, and his wife as cook, washer and ironer; both competent and obliging; best reference given. Call or address No. 269 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A single German man of long experience; thoroughly understands his business; can furnish the best of testimonials from former employers. Apply to JOSEPH DICKETT, at Bridgeman's seed-store, 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and gardener; five years' reference from last employer; can milk and make himself generally useful; moderate wages expected. Call or address JOHN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MIDDLEaged English nurse, who can take the entire charge of a child from its birth, or the management of grown children, a situation. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a single young man; understands his business thoroughly; has first-class City reference from last employer. Call or address, for three days, J. C., at Kennelly's harness-store, No. 397 7th-av., corner 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a young man who thoroughly understands the care of either road or carriage horses; has unexceptionable references. Apply at his last employer's, No. 66 Exchange-place, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT porter by a young man; is willing and obliging and not afraid to work; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 36 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young Protestant man; understands his business excellently well, and very careful driver; has the best of references. Call at No. 355½ Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; the best of City reference. Call at No. 231 West 26th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a respectable single young man, who has the best of City reference, and is willing to please. Address H. H., Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom. the best of City reference given; has no objection to go in the country; age 20 years. Address H. G., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A CLERK OF EXPERIENCE, A situation in the lumber business to go to any part of the world. Good references. Address W., Box No. 176 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; has lived eight years in his last place; a Protestant; can give good reference. Address J. R., Fleming's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener, who understands his business in all its branches, in raising and taking care of stock; best of reference given. Address D. S., Box No. 215 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN A SITUATION in respectable private family, either in City or country; can give the best of City reference. Address M. G., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman; a man who thoroughly understands his business; the best of reference; no objections to City or country. Address P. C., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of 18 in some wholesale house; has had some business experience; resides with his parents; good City references. Address C. A. S., Box No. 130 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man; has the best of City reference; is willing and obliging. Address J. M., Box No. 219 Times Office.

MERCANTILE—A BOOK-KEEPER, WELL versed in banking and stock commission accounts, desires employment. A note addressed to C. P., Post-office Box No. 2,460, will have prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as coachman; wife a first-class cook; no incumbrance; good reference. Address W. T., No. 948 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY LANDed, a situation as coachman; will be found to make himself generally useful. Address N. P., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom, (a Scotchman, single,) a situation in a private family; the best of City references given. Address T. J., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; best of City reference can be given. Call at or address 19 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED COACHMAN A situation; good references. Address M., Box No. 212 Times Office, for two days.

MAN AND WIFE—MAN COACHMAN AND gardener, or would take the charge of a gentleman's place; wife is a good cook and washer and ironer; they learned their business in the old country, and are willing to please. Address M. D., Box No. 192 Times Office.

E. T. SMITH'S SELECT FAMILY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 58 Greenwich-st., opposite Perry-st. All orders in City and country promptly attended to. Patronage solicited and no pains spared to secure the most respectable, competent and well recommended girls.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—A CONCERN of standing is establishing branches of their business in some of the larger cities in the Union, and would give great inducements to the right kind of business men having some ready means, wishing a permanent and desirable chance. An interview can be had by calling upon Mr. WHITE, No. 600 Broadway, up-stairs.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR MAKING MONEY.—Partner wanted, as treasurer for a public entertainment, performing to full houses; but little capital required. Apply immediately at No. 237 Hudson-st.

$2,000.—A MAN WITH THIS AMOUNT to take the wholesale agency of Lloyd's great map of North and South America. See wants column of the *Herald* to-day for a full description of this great map. J. T. LLOYD, No. 29 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXtures of a liquor-store, now doing a good business; the lease of the house leaves the store and apartments to live in rent free. Call in the premises, No. 131 Henry-st.

$5,000.—PARTNER OF ACTIVITY AND strict integrity only, wanted in a safe, reliable business, where capital can be easily realized monthly. Apply to S. M. RAY, 41 Liberty-st., first loft.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE, with a few hundred dollars, in an established paying office business. Call at No. 651 Broadway, Room No. 4, between 9 and 11 A. M.

A WHISKY STILL FOR SALE CHEAP—Complete; holds 50 gallons. Apply to N. McINTYRE, No. 234 7th-st., near Av. C.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING OF FALL IMPORTATIONS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

No. 355 Broadway, between Franklin and Leonard sts., will offer at Retail on MONDAY, Sept. 17, a large assortment of

RICH SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.
MOURNING GOODS in great variety,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES,
HOSIERY, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS,
SHAWLS from low to superfine quality,
CLOAKS in Velvet and Cloth, newest designs.
All will be offered at the lowest market prices.
ALSO,
150 pieces BLACK GRO GRAIN and Paris TAFFETA SILKS, from auction, less than gold cost.
BLACK ALPACAS, cheapest goods ever offered.

NEW FALL GOODS
THE LARGEST AND
MOST ELEGANT
ASSORTMENT OF
CORSETS AND SKIRTS
In the United States. New and first-class goods at
LOW PRICES.

GAYNOR,

Importer and manufacturer, No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE NEW
FRENCH SKIRT,
DULY STAMPED,
Just received at
GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
The ONLY GENUINE in the City.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
In every variety, for Fall and Winter wear.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
NEWEST DESIGNS,
Also low-priced laces and embroideries in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

RICH LYONS AND PARIS SILKS.
Also, low-priced Silks in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
STAIR CARPETINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
LACE CURTAINS,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, &c.
A full assortment at retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.

CORSETS, SKIRTS, LACES,
AND FANCY GOODS.
The new styles of the season,
First-class goods at low prices.
MOORE'S, No. 761 Broadway, above 8th-st.

R. H. MACY.
FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS.
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE

MILLINERY.

HIGGINS' GRAND OPENING OF
FALL MILLINERY
WILL TAKE PLACE ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

The assortment will embrace all the latest novelties in Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets and Round Hats. The public are respectfully invited to call and inspect the same.

Milliners supplied with Rich Pattern Bonnets at the usual discount. HIGGINS, 845 BROADWAY,
AND 126 SIXTH-AV.

MME. RALLINGS,
No. 318 Canal-st.,
Will open a magnificent stock of Fall and Winter bonnets and hats
THURSDAY, SEPT. 20, 1866.

FRENCH FALL MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 38 University-place, will open on THURSDAY NEXT, Sept. 20, an unusually rich and elegant selection of Paris Fall and Winter Millinery of her own importation from the first establishments in Paris.

E. MATHERS & CO., NO. 891 BROADWAY, corner of 19th-st., will have their opening of a choice selection of the latest styles of bonnets and round hats from the leading houses in Paris on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, 1866.

R. THOMPSON & CO., NO. 447 BROADWAY, will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, their stock of French Bonnets, and their own manufacture, copied from the latest Paris styles. The trade is invited to call and examine.

LORD & TAYLOR, GRAND AND CHRISTIE sts., will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, a full and elegant assortment of mourning bonnets.

NEWSPAPERS.

THE NEW-YORK SUN
ENLARGED!!
MORE THAN DOUBLE ITS FORMER SIZE!
PRINTED WITH
New Type! New Engines! New Presses!
Contains all the News
By Cable! By Telegraph! By Mail!
PRICE 2 CENTS.
OFFICE CORNER NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN OF ABILITY AND PRACtical experience who thoroughly understands the DOMESTIC HOSIERY BUSINESS.
Apply by letter, with references.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A MAN OF ABILITY AND PRACTICAL experience, who thoroughly understands the FOREIGN HOSIERY BUSINESS.
Apply, by letter, with references.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS, MALE AND female, for an article of absolute necessity in every household, and just what an agent wants to make money on; for a business requiring but small capital, and one in which there is no competition and no risk, this is the best-paying article extant; clergymen, teachers, clerks, farmers, mechanics—everybody having a few hours to spare—should call at No. 47 Lombard-block, or send stamp for papers. Address R. WAYWELL, Box No. 4,781, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS—ONE as good cook and baker and to assist with washing and ironing, the other as chambermaid, waitress and laundress, in a small private family, at one of the finest places one hour from New-York; the very best of wages will be given to those who are well recommended; Germans preferred. Call at Nos. 98 and 100 Franklin-st. for one day.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FLOUR MILLER to take the charge of our flour mill in Lawrence, Mass.; must be thoroughly competent in every respect, of good habits, and able to furnish satisfactory reference; a permanent and pleasant situation for the right kind of a man. Address DAVIS & TAYLOR, No. 27 Canal-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man, English; understands the business thoroughly in all its branches, greenhouse, graperies, vegetables, and all kinds of out-door work; would go South. Apply to J. G., at Henderson & Fleming's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; no objections to City or country; can give the best of reference from his last employer. Address B. O., Box No. 210 Times Office.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL AN ARTICLE (patented) that will sell in every house, store, office, city and country. Large profits to agents. Circulars free; sample 50 cents. Call or address C. M. BROWN, No. 74 Bleecker-st., New-York.

PORTER.—WANTED, IN AN IMPORTING drug-house, an assistant porter acquainted with the drug business; must have satisfactory testimonials from last employer. Address, in handwriting of applicant, stating wages expected. Box 1,881 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TWO SMART GIRLS TO GO TO Astoria; one to cook, wash and iron; the other, chambermaid, waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply for two days, from 11 till 2 o'clock, at No. 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st., third floor, first room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st., for a large number of recommended professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, waitresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c., of all nations.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted at the Select Servant's Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also, for girls lately landed.

FIRST-CLASS CLOAKMAKERS WANTED immediately; steady employment and good wages. Apply at ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S work-rooms entrance No. 45 Howard-st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE-BOY.—ONE WHO RESides with his parents. Must write a good hand and keep himself neat and respectably dressed. Call at H. J. CIPPERLY & CO., No. 279 Canal-st.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY 14 TO 15 YEARS of age: one fresh from school preferred. Address with reference, HARDWARE, Box 3,660 Post-office.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods store; salary $100 first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

RETAIL DRY GOODS SALESMAN WANTed, by JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, No. 144 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

MACHINIST WANTED—TO CONTRACT for the manufacture of a low-price, patent sewing machine. Apply at No. 102 Nassau-st., Room No. 1.

WANTED—A BRASS TURNER AT NO. 84 MARion-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BUISLAY FAMILY, Aerialists, Pantomimists and Athletes. PONGO.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE; or, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS. Characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Stoddart, C. Peters, Barron, M. C. Daly, Hind, Sinclair; Mrs. Sanders, Miss Kate Newton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, BEAUTY AND THE BEAST. Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, Lewis Baker, McKee Rankin, Jno. Farley, Metkiff, Bland, Percy, &c.; Mesdames Gomersal, Wilkins, Wall, Bland, Misses Mandeville, Cole.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, GITANILLA, CHILDREN OF THE ZINCALI. THE FAIR MAID OF PERTH. Leading characters by Mr. G. L. Fox and Miss Fanny Herring.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, DER FREISCHUTZ and BABY BATLER. Leading characters by Mr. Eddy and Henriette Irving.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7¾: THE NEW DRAMATIC COMPANY. The Domestic Drama of MARY LOCKWOOD. GORDON CUMMINGS' COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH MINSTRELS. Songs, Dances, Burlesques.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD. A MIRACLE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FAST FAMILY. Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Frederick Robinson, Charles Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Fanny Green.

THE POLITICAL CANVASS.

The New-York Times for the Campaign.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be made up during the next six weeks with special reference to the Political Campaign which will close on the first Tuesday in November. It will contain a very large amount of Reading Matter devoted to the discussion of the Political Questions which are then to be decided.

The TIMES will support now, as it has done hitherto, the principles set forth in the Baltimore Union Platform of 1864—ratified by the people in the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON, and reaffirmed by the Address and Declaration adopted at the National Union Convention which met at Philadelphia Aug. 14, 1866. It will urge a prompt restoration of the Union, by the admission to Congress of loyal members from loyal States—the extension in the Southern States to the freedmen, in common with all other classes of their inhabitants, of equal protection by law in every right of person and property—the repudiation of the rebel debt, and the maintenance of the national debt as sacred and inviolable—full justice to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic—the perpetual maintenance of the Union—the permanent exclusion of Slavery—the promotion of peace, union and harmony among all the States and all the sections of the Union, and the permanent honor safety and welfare of the Republic.

We shall publish from week to week, in addition to correspondence and editorial discussions, speeches, documents, &c., calculated to throw light upon the questions involved in the canvass; and we shall appeal steadily and confidently to the REASON and JUDGMENT of the PEOPLE, rather than to the passions or prejudices of classes and sections.

We will supply all orders that may be sent us, accompanied by the money, for the WEEKLY TIMES, for the next ten weeks—from Sept. 8 to Nov. 10, both inclusive—at the following rates:

2 copies for 10 weeks	$1
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50 copies for 10 weeks	10
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NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York.

The Philadelphia Convention.

Pamphlet copies of the Address and Declaration of Principles adopted by the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, neatly printed on good paper, may be obtained in large or small quantities at this office. Price, $2 50 per hundred, or $20 per thousand copies. Address (payment in advance)

THE TIMES OFFICE.
New-York City.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Cable news is to last night. We have also interesting matter by steamer, for which see second page of this sheet. There seems to be a hitch in the Austro-Italian negotiations, caused (so it is alleged) by a dispute about Venetia's debt. Sanguine people predict more war upon this basis; but it is not worth while to heed their predictions. It is said that Saxony is to be kept aloof from the North-Germany consolidation business. It is not likely that Saxony will shed many tears. A meeting is spoken of in Schleswig, near Flensborg, at which it was resolved that we should be very glad to be annexed to Prussia. There may have been forty meetings otherwise inclined, but they are not reported. The idea that any considerable number of people in that part of Schleswig are anxious to succumb to the Power they have hardly done fighting is rather surprising, and more incredible. Is it really the fact that the European telegraphs are manipulated exclusively by BISMARCK's agents? At any rate, whether right or wrong, every telegram touching Continental politics, directly or indirectly, exalts the Prussian Metternich. We have, by cable, later South American news, saying that the Paraguayans have badly defeated the Allied troops. Turkey sends another force to put down the insurrection in Candia. Our squadron under Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH has arrived at Southampton.

GENERAL NEWS.

The 1 o'clock train on the Morris and Essex Railroad for Newark met with a slight detention yesterday. The train was crossing Grove-street, about midway to the tunnel, and came in collision with a heavy truck, driven by ANDREW ALLEN and owned by THOMAS P. SMITH, of No. 327 Delancey-street, New-York. The truck was pretty well broken up, one horse was killed and the driver was severely cut about the face. The locomotive *Loantaka* was damaged about the cylinder. A flagman ought to be stationed at the Grove-street crossing.

A meeting of the Israelites of Baltimore was held on Sunday afternoon, to take into final consideration the establishment of schools for the better education of the children of that faith. Mr. E. GOLDMAN, President of the Educational Association, called the meeting to order, and exhorted those present to aid the Association in completing their objects. The object is, to educate destitute orphans, and children of their faith whose parents are unable to pay for their tuition, at the expense of the Association.

Several scientific gentlemen have been prospecting for oil in the vicinity of Alexandria, Va., on the line of the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad, and have discovered surface indications of a character sufficiently encouraging to induce them to extend their operations to the putting down of a couple of wells. A fine oil spring has been discovered on the farm of Capt. JOHN POWELL, near Hunter's Mills, and one of the wells will be sunk there. The other will be sunk down on the farm of Mr. JOS. THORNTON, at Thornton's Station.

The National Military Asylum to be erected in Milwaukee, Wis., will be located on a tract of about 500 acres. The buildings will be capable of accommodating from 10,000 to 15,000 inmates, and will cost nearly $1,000,000. The asylum will be placed in charge of disabled officers, and will be for the accommodation of all disabled Union officers and soldiers of the late war. Two other similar institutions are to be established in other localities, under the act of Congress.

Private advices from Mexico state that San Luis Potosi was being evacuated by the Imperialists, and the Liberals were fast arming new troops. Regular shipments of arms, clothing, &c., were being received, and Americans were constantly swelling the ranks of the Liberal army. Large orders had been forwarded to the agent of the Republic in the United States, mostly for heavy artillery and ammunition. The Liberals were preparing to fortify all important seaports.

The Comptroller of Texas reports to the Senate of that State that the loss of revenue arising from the abolition of African Slavery, as based on the value of slaves in 1860, at the then existing rate of taxation, being 12½ cents on the $100 valuation, is $183,361 17, that being the tax on $105,686,920 10. The aggregate value of taxable property of the State, as rendered for taxation for the year 1860, was $294,315,639. And the estimated number of acres upon which no tax was paid for the year 1865, was 56,821,229.

The Board of Trustees for the freedmen's school formed in Washington City have succeeded in making good their claim to a proportion of the public school money of the city, amounting to $35,000 or $40,000 per annum. They have also the prospect of recovering a similar proportion from the City Government, due the Board, which has been withheld for a number of years and appropriated to the white schools.

The South Carolina Legislature has passed a bill which permits all parties to testify in their own behalf in civil causes, and gives permission to defendants in criminal cases to testify as to facts, but does not require that they should give any evidence tending to criminate themselves. The "Fire Loan Bill," to authorize the City Council of Charleston to issue two millions of bonds, as proposed in their recent ordinance, to aid in rebuilding the city, has also been passed.

Gen. W. W. ORME, of Bloomington, Ill., who came out of the war with his health broken down, died of consumption on Thursday. Gen. ORME, before the breaking out of the rebellion, was a successful lawyer in Bloomington, and threw up a lucrative practice to enter the military service. He served with credit, but returned in poor health, from which he has never recovered.

During the State Fair at Saratoga last week about three hundred car-loads of passengers were landed at Saratoga from Troy, Albany, Schenectady, and the region south of the Springs. The total attendance is estimated to have been about 35,000 people.

In Lower Canada the crops have been seriously injured by continued heavy rains. It is estimated that, in many districts, at least one-half of the hay and grain crops are ruined, and it is feared that much suffering will prevail the coming Winter.

The cotton merchants of New-Orleans met on the evening of the 11th inst., and adopted a memorial to the Secretary of the Treasury, requesting that the regulations for assessing and collecting the tax on cotton might be modified.

By recent arrangements effected by the Postmaster-General, twenty hours' time will be saved between St. Paul, Minn., and Winona, the mails being carried by railroad instead of by boats.

The journeymen tailors in Aurora, Ill., have struck for higher wages. In their petition to the employers they also protest against the employment of women in the clothing workshops.

In Huntingdon County, Penn., there were three deaths from burning last week—two children who were playing with matches, and a woman who attempted to revive a fire by pouring coal-oil on it.

The Fredericksburgh (Va.) *Herald* announces that a steam sugar refinery is in operation in Richmond—the only establishment of the kind in the South, outside of New-Orleans.

The annual exhibition of the Queens County Agricultural Society will take place on the new Fair grounds at Mineola, on Thursday and Friday of next week.

A large fire occurred among the oil wells of Burning Spring, West Virginia, on the 10th inst. Five wells were destroyed and three lives lost.

Prof. BLOT is in Chicago, making arrangements for a course of lectures there.

LOCAL NEWS.

A motion was made in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Judge SUTHERLAND presiding, in the case of JAMES W. SPRAGUE against HENRY WINANT. The action is brought by the father of a young lady named MARY M. SPRAGUE, to recover of the defendant—a young man doing business in this City—the sum of $20,000 damages, alleged to have been sustained by reason of the above-named MARY M. having been seduced by the defendant. The action was commenced last Spring in the Superior Court of this City. The defendant now makes a motion to have the cause removed to the Supreme Court, and the place of trial changed from New-York to the County of Richmond, Staten Island, for the convenience of numerous witnesses. The motion was opposed on the ground that it is too late, the cause having been noticed for trial in the Superior Court; and also for the reason that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in Richmond County. The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

The matter of CHRISTIAN GEIS *vs.* the Metropolitan Board of Health will come up again to-day in the Supreme Court, before Judge SUTHERLAND. Our readers will remember that the first application made by GEIS for a *certiorari* was denied. The latter now seeks, through his counsel, to obtain his liberty by giving a proper recognizance to abide the decision of the General Term. GEIS was sent from the Tombs to the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island on Friday last.

The defaulting teller of the Nassau Bank, GEORGE H. BRIGGS, who stands charged with the grand larceny of $61,000, was brought up before Justice DOWLING yesterday morning, and there being bar to the consideration of the case, the prisoner was declared committed for trial without bail, and the papers were sent to the Grand Jury for action. Sheriff Kelly took charge of the prisoner, there being sundry civil actions already pending in the Supreme Court, and it is intended to push them forward without delay.

There were nine new cases of cholera reported in this City yesterday, and nine deaths during the previous forty-eight hours. The whole number of deaths during the week was 624, of which 67 were cholera cases. During the preceding week the number of deaths was 656, cholera 50. For the corresponding week last year the number of deaths was 570.

Mr. ISHI CRAVEN, a broker at No. 74 Wall-street, was assaulted at the door of his office yesterday morning by a man, who attempted to seize a box which the gentleman carried, containing $15,000, having just received it at the Bank of North America. After a desperate resistance, Mr. CRAVEN succeeded in beating off his assailant, who made good his escape.

CORNELIUS DRISCOLL, of No. 183 Greene-street, Jersey City, was severely stabbed on Sunday night in a drunken brawl near his residence. Two brothers, JOHN and GEO. W. DODDS, are in custody awaiting the result of DRISCOLL's injuries.

Two decrees of divorce were granted yesterday by the Supreme Court. The actions are entitled JAMES CARDEN *vs.* EMMA CARDEN, and REUBEN MARCUS *vs.* MINA MARCUS.

G. W. CHADWICK, who is said to have been the Vice-President of the North River Bank of Hoboken, New-Jersey, has been arrested in a civil suit and held to bail.

Gold was one per cent. higher yesterday than on Saturday on the Foreign news. The funds of the United States quiet. The Railways generally buoyant. Money easy.

An improved inquiry prevailed yesterday for produce and merchandise at generally firmer prices. The freight market was inactive.

Beef cattle yesterday, at the National Drove Yards, One Hundredth-street, were in moderate demand during the former part of the day; but after a large proportion of the best animals had been sold trade appeared to drag slowly, and sellers were compelled to yield a trifle in prices. In the morning the best cattle sold readily at 18c. ℔ lb. net weight. At noon drovers affirmed that they were unable to get more than 17c.@17½c. for the best animals. The quality of the cattle offered was fully equal to the common average at this season of the year. The demand for Beef is good and prices are high, with no prospect that they will be lower very soon. We have nothing to report concerning the Milch Cow market, but the same dullness, slow sales and indifferent demand that has prevailed for a long period. First-rate, milk-fattened Calves are in excellent request at high figures and quick sales. The supply of *choice* Calves is small, although the number of Calves received—such as they are—is unusually large. Sheep and Lambs are in good supply, and those of a superior quality sell for remunerative prices. As large numbers of both Sheep and Lambs are thin and poor, the price of Mutton is low. Swine are in moderate request at firm prices. Yesterday there were twenty-four car loads in market, which were selling for 11¼c. 11½c. ℔ lb. live weight, and 13¼c.@14c. dressed.

The Meeting Last Night.

We devote much space to an abstract of the speeches made last evening at the great Union Meeting in Union-square. There was a very large gathering of those not much in the habit of appearing on public occasions; there was a grand feeling of earnest enthusiasm, not as a partisan manifestation, but a spontaneous coming up to the help of the Union against its enemies; there was almost nothing of the cut-and-dried drill attendance common to exact partisan displays; but most of those who came, and especially of those who stayed through, were of the solid, calm, earnest class, who seldom act without settled motive, and for important results, and who, on this occasion came to discharge a grand, patriotic duty by giving their personal influence in favor of the Philadelphia Union Convention, and its principles and purposes. As a demonstration of the real sentiment of the metropolis of the country, this meeting was well worthy of the occasion, and does honor to those who made it the grandest demonstration since the immense war meeting of 1861.

The Day, and How it was Honored.

The 17th of September is not a day to be lightly esteemed in American history. It was a day fitly chosen for bringing together the soldiers and sailors of the Union, to pledge to the Republic the full fruits of victories achieved on land and sea. No more suggestive day could have been selected for the formal ratification by the great metropolis of the patriotic movement inaugurated at Philadelphia. The anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution, and of the publication of WASHINGTON's farewell address, had its appropriate celebration in proceedings designed to uphold and perpetuate the supremacy of the Constitution as the basis of the Union, and to inculcate moderation and harmony as essential conditions of national peace and prosperity.

The new lights of the Radical Party demand conditions and concessions which never entered into the head of WASHINGTON. They insist upon innovation in all directions. The old religion is out of fashion with them. The old morality is in their minds synonymous with fogyism. And the old Constitution falls far short of their standard. Therefore they propose to reconstruct the Union according to their amended theory of the Constitution—not according to the Constitution as its authors promulgated it. Washington's policy of reconciliation they deride as flat burglary and treason. In short, the partisan philosophers who refuse to receive back the South except on terms dictated by themselves, make no secret of their aversion to the principles of which yesterday was the memorable anniversary.

But, as in religion, the simple faith of honesty and truth brings its professor nearer Heaven than the most cunning speculation of man's devising; so in politics the Constitution as the Fathers made it, and the Union as the Constitution defines it, more surely commend themselves to the popular heart than the sophisms and selfishness of the Radical leaders. The passion of the hour may cheer appeals to a malignant temper, and may echo threats of vengeance screamed through reverend lips. But, after all, the magnificent demonstration in Union-square last evening, and the inspiring conference of which Cleveland was yesterday the theatre, carry conviction where Radical logic finds itself powerless.

Neither at Cleveland nor in New-York was aught said or done to which intelligent patriotism can object. Not the most fastidious can trace in the proceedings at either point any compromise with rebellion, or any disposition to forego the objects for which the war was waged by the North. The right to secede which GREELEY and HAMILTON, the pilgrim from Texas, preached sedulously before the war, had not an advocate in either place. The divine origin and right of negro Slavery, of which until the other day BROWNLOW was an advocate, received no sanction. On the contrary, all the purposes which the North proclaimed during the progress of the war were recognized as already achieved. Changes inevitably attendant upon the war were hailed as irreversible. Beyond this all that was contended for is the exercise of generosity and justice toward the vanquished States. Having been brought back into the Union—it was urged—they should be treated as States within the Union. The authority of the Union having been reëstablished, its harmony should be restored, without the exaction of terms unknown to the Constitution and at variance with its spirit.

COLLISIONS.—The very dangerous collision which occurred on Sunday between a Jersey City ferry-boat and an excursion steamer calls for renewed attention to the subject of steam navigation in the vicinity of this City. It should be the aim of the authorities to discover by whom the rule for the guidance of pilots was infringed, and to cause his punishment with the utmost severity of the law. There ought to be no difficulty in the matter. There was a wrong and a right course for both pilots, and one or the other took the wrong. We allude to the circumstance partly because there is far too much laxity on the part of these pilots. They are often disposed to dare danger by endeavoring to force their way contrary to rule, and counting upon the timidity, or more properly speaking, the caution of those across whose track they are passing. Collisions are, moreover, of more frequent occurrence than people generally imagine. Passengers have, in frequent instances, seen holes knocked in the side of ferry-boats, of which no explanation is forthcoming, and of which the newspapers seldom hear. It is only when concealment is impossible that the City is startled by an account of an accident by which, as in the present instance, the most deplorable consequences ensue. We trust that the authorities will, as is stated they will, investigate and punish.

Canada and the United States—Fenianism as a Cause of War.

The anti-Fenian excitement in Canada is assuming a new phase. The military preparations which were recently resumed under an apprehension of invasion, continue unabated. Judging from the announcements which appear daily in the columns of the local press, the province is once more on the lookout for attacks of which we, in this latitude, hear nothing. Something formidable is evidently feared, and the defence question again looms up as the Aaron's rod of Canadian politics. In addition to notes of alarm, however, we now observe notes of threatening. The war spirit is leading or driving public instructors on to dangerous ground. Besides preparing for the Fenians, they are reading lectures to the United States, and spurring their rulers to more vigorous attention to "diplomatic duty." This country, we are told, must be held to a strict account unless Fenianism be put down; the Executive at Washington is to be forthwith called upon for explanations; and unless it promptly squelch the Fenian movement, Canada is advised to "at once declare war."

Let it not be supposed that we are attempting burlesque at the expense of our Canadian cotemporaries. We report faithfully a discussion in which the most influential of their number are earnestly engaged, and chronicle correctly the conclusion at which some of them have arrived. As evidence, we adduce the following extract from a long article in the Montreal *Herald* of Monday last, premising that that journal has always been friendly to the United States, that it has for years been covertly favorable to annexation, and that its words are therefore entitled to attention as those of one not likely to speak precipitately or with any sinister intent.

"*The strength of the United States, even while their Government only passively connives at Fenian designs, is virtually thrown upon the side of those who are constantly menacing us with pillage.* In a merely military aspect, it is manifest that the possession of a territory over which our invaders can march in safety and secrecy up to the very point they desire to attack, and on which they can again find at any moment a refuge in case of defeat, is an advantage to them and a danger to us which can never be possessed by any countries engaged in regular warfare. We might point out other circumstances which would show that systematic war upon Canada *from* the United States, is really war upon Canada *by* the United States. *We believe that it ought now, at any rate, to be recognised and treated as such, and that the Americans engaged ought to be told that the continuance of the menaces and preparations for war upon Canada, in their territory, will be regarded as a casus belli, and that they will be held responsible accordingly.* We do not think that we can fairly be accused of bellicose tendencies, but it is useless to shut our eyes to facts which are staring us in the face. War is bad enough, but it is a thing which admits of certain calculations. Nations generally are able to compute the sacrifices by which they can avert it, and they know when it is over; but the state of uneasiness and costly preparation which is imposed by such machinations as these of the Fenians, may be prolonged indefinitely, and they admit of no settlement, because we have, so far as they are concerned, no one with whom to remonstrate, nor any one whom we can satisfy by reasonable compliances. Moreover, it promises to lead to actual war in the end. We cannot deal with nor reach this hostile Government within a Government itself, which, secure against attack, openly makes its preparations for an attack upon us. *We ought, then, deal with the Government of the United States, and in accordance with the practices of diplomacy among civilized nations, ask for an explanation of the arming which is going on within their jurisdiction, and should it not be discontinued, we ought not to await the time deemed most favorable for our injury, but* AT ONCE DECLARE WAR. It is not too much to say that no nation, even of the second class, ever before submitted in patience to the insults of which the British Empire has been the subject for the last six months, without demanding redress, and if necessary attempting to enforce it. No one can believe that any European country would quietly submit to see on the other side of its frontier a horde of marauders enjoying the protection of the neighboring State, constituting themselves for purpose of hostile attack into a form of government, with civil officers and military leaders; and as subjects of one of the great Empires of the world, we are surely entitled to take those steps which would in the same circumstances be taken by very inferior States."

The unreasonableness of this line of remark is on a level with its ingratitude. After having saved Canada from the Fenians, it is neither civil nor just in the Canadians to turn round and abuse us as "passively conniving at Fenian designs," and as "virtually throwing our strength upon the side of those who are constantly menacing" the provincialists with pillage. The London press evinced a more correct appreciation of the situation. Without an exception, the leading journalists on the other side of the Atlantic were loud in their expressions of thankfulness for the vigor with which the Washington officials acted in the emergency. The London *Times* saw on the instant, that the salvation of Canada was attributable to the good faith and the honorable adherence to law of the United States Government; and there was no reserve in that quarter as to the obligation under which Great Britain had been placed by the American Government. The Montreal *Herald* and the journals which agree with it, forget all this. They forget the proofs of good faith already afforded by this country, and foolishly threaten war, if measures be not immediately adopted to relieve Canada from the anxieties of its present position.

We need hardly say that these threats, estimated according to their merit, amount to nothing. We have but to recall the circumstances attendant upon the recent difficulty on our northern frontier to realize the absurdity of any declaration of war as between Canada and the United States. This journal, at any rate, has earned the right to speak frankly to our Northern neighbors. And we tell them plainly that they err, and err grievously, when they assume that they may influence the domestic policy of this country by any talk of responsibility, or by any allusion to the possible results of a policy of which they complain. Left to herself, Canada is helpless. Exposed to war with this country, Canada would be the theatre of desolation, and eventually of conquest. And a serious mistake is committed when provincial newspapers endeavor to accustom their readers to threats against the United States, and to war as a contingency possible upon the rejection of their demands.

Compared with the neutrality laws of Great Britain, the laws of this country are severe in the extreme. What was done with impunity in England during the progress of our great struggle would here be impossible. We prevent that which was there permitted; we punish that which was there above the law. A lecture from a British province upon the subject of neutrality is, therefore, out of place. This country knows its duty, and the history of the last six months affords proof that it is neither unable nor unwilling to enforce its laws, though at the risk of temporary opprobrium. The laws themselves are more rigid than those of England. And since England hesitated to change her statutes to meet the requirements of an emergency arising out of our civil war, we may with equal propriety refuse to supersede our neutrality laws to serve the passing purposes of Canada. It should be enough that when the occasion arises these laws are enforced. So far as Canada is concerned, we have nothing to do with contingencies. The fact is enough. And the fact is certain that when Canada was in jeopardy from the plans of the Fenians, the authorities at Washington stepped forward to her relief, and saved her from the peril.

If our negotiations upon the subject were with the provinces, there might be some reason for fear. But we cannot recognise Canada in the premises. As in the fishery question our negotiations were with England, not with Nova Scotia or Newfoundland, so upon this Fenian question any difficulty that may arise will be between the United States and England. With Canada we have nothing to do except as a dependency of Great Britain.

Reports of the Renewal of War in Europe.

A cable dispatch which we published yesterday, just as it came, set out with the alarming statement—dating the report from Vienna—that "we are on the verge of another war which threatens to equal in extent that just ended." It is just possible there may be some secret information in the possession of the anonymous writer of this dispatch not available to the best-informed dealers in national securities in Europe. But we think the report, as it comes, ought to be received with caution. We have had two dispatches of later date than this exceedingly alarming one, and they make no more direct allusion to renewed causes of difficulty than has been made at intervals during the past week. There is a temporary hitch in the financial settlement between Austria and Italy, arising out of the surrender of Venetia with its assets and incumbrances. Until a final adjustment of accounts shall have been reached, it is natural enough that Prussia should hold herself in readiness to support whatever is reasonable in the claims of her Italian ally. But if the situation had again become at all warlike—or warlike to the extent portrayed in the sensational telegrams sent from Vienna and Berlin on Thursday and Friday last—how comes it that a dispatch received last afternoon, and dated Vienna Sept. 16 (Saturday,) announces that Baron WERTHER had arrived in that city from Berlin, and had resumed the post of Prussian Ambassador?

There is, too, in the financial reports, yesterday, the same absence of all indication of a renewal of the European war. Consols remained at the former quotations, while there was an advance in United States bonds, and likewise in railroad securities. No one here, of course, knows what agencies may be at work leading to a new outbreak in which France might probably have a hand. But premonitory hints of such a calamity, we judge, would be likely to reach the London Stock Exchange and the Paris Bourse quite as soon as they would reach a foreign newspaper correspondent in Vienna. This is not the only case of sensational telegraphing we have had by the cable, and the worth or worthlessness of which it is impossible at the moment to detect. The same style of thing will probably come to be repeated so often—unless greater care is taken—as to seriously damage the credit of all European news by the same channel. It is clear that gulls may be easily found ready to operate financially upon anything that seems to have even the semblance of trustworthy news.

SMOKING IN THE CITY CARS.—The servants of the City Railroad companies are exceedingly indifferent to the rules prohibiting smoking on the cars. Honest, courageous conductors usually see to it that the rule is observed. But conductors of the other class not only allow the rule to be disregarded; they return an impertinent answer to any passenger who ventures to protest against its violation. In Summer nights the practice seems to be more prevalent than at any other season. The smoker, too, persists in taking the front platform, so that the draft rearward may give every one the benefit of his poisoned fumes. Usually the car fumigator rushes out of a cheap gin saloon, with a cheap cigar in his mouth, and the combined odors, permeating every corner of the overcrowded vehicle, produce the vilest kind of nausea in stomachs not entirely impregnable to filth and stench. We have said, repeatedly, that many of the conductors are thoroughly conscientious in enforcing the rules of the company that employs them. But there are many more whose sympathies are invariably with the "rough," as against the respectable citizen. And one great city line is especially obnoxious to this charge. We notice that the Seventh-avenue (Broadway) Company have posted special and distinct orders on the subject of smoking, so that aggrieved passengers can readily find a remedy in case of annoyance. Perhaps there are others who have posted similar notices, and if so, we shall be happy to record the fact. It may be very proper to have smoking cars running at intervals, day and night, and we believe there are such cars in use on various roads. But it is most unfair to pack an ordinary car with fifty or sixty people—including men, women and children—and then permit some half score of filthy fellows—*habitués* of the lowest grog-shops—to take possession of the front platform and overwhelm the sweltering crowd with the combined fumes of threepenny gin and cabbage cigars. The evil, moreover, is growing, and it must be put a stop to in some way.

THE POLICY OF DISTRUST.—The want of trust which the Radicals feel in their countrymen is one of the most offensive features of their present attitude. They say in effect that the popular instinct is toward disunion, and that those who rose as one man to uphold the honor of their country, and stood by her through the dark four years of the war, are not to be believed in now, and that the Republic is not safe in their hands. If this were true it would be grievous indeed; being false, it can only be branded as a willful insult to the whole country.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 17.

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

The return of the President to Washington brings with it the usual attendance at the Executive mansion. To-day there was a large number of visitors, many of whom procured the desired interview. The members of the Cabinet called during the day for the transaction of business.

THE PRESIDENT RECEIVES THE CONGRATULATIONS OF THE OFFICIALS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

This afternoon the heads of the Bureaus of the Treasury Department called in a body upon the President, to tender to him their respects and their congratulations on his safe return from his Western tour. Among those present were Hon. JOHN WILSON, Third Auditor; Treasurer SPINNER; Commissioner SARGENT, of the Customs; Commissioner ROLLINS, of the Internal Revenue; Auditors FRENCH, TABOR, SMITH and WALKER; Acting Comptroller of the Treasury HULBURD; R. W. TAYLOR, First Comptroller; A. W. SMITH, Acting Second Comptroller; A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect; J. A. GRAHAM, Assistant Register, and H. A. RISLEY, Acting Solicitor.

Mr. WILSON, in behalf of the heads of bureaus of the Treasury Department, welcomed the President home, and congratulated both him and themselves on his safe return to the scene of his official duties. He said on his long journey to the tomb of the great American statesman, whose memory would live in the hearts of his countrymen forever, it was a gratifying reflection that he had met with many pleasing incidents, and where he met with annoyance it was but from men who were unworthy to bear the name of American citizens. Our country has passed through many dangers, and always with safety, proving ourselves eminently fit for self-government. Passing through the last great ordeal with the incubus of Slavery abolished, they had great hopes of progressing steadily onward in the great race of national prosperity. Under your protecting care (Mr. WILSON added) the Union of thirty-six States will continue its course of happiness and prosperity.

In reply, President JOHNSON briefly returned his thanks for the visit and the sentiments expressed, and said he did not doubt the perseverance in the course which was pointed out by the Constitution would eventually affect a happy adjustment of the country's difficulties.

The President then shook hands with the gentlemen present and they withdrew.

THE PHILADELPHIA APPOINTMENTS.

Senator COWAN, Ex-Govs. JOHNSTON and BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, with several other prominent Pennsylvanians, arrived here yesterday, and to-day had special audience with the President, Secretary MCCULLOCH, Postmaster-General RANDALL, with reference to the Philadelphia appointments. The following will probably be announced to-morrow, viz.: Postmaster, CHARLES M. HALL, *vice* C. WALDRON, removed; Naval Officer, J. R. FLANAGAN, editor *Daily News*; Deputy Surveyor of the Port, THOS. C. MCDOWELL; Director of the Mint, WILLIAM MILLWARD, *vice* JAMES POLLOCK, removed; Treasurer of the Mint, CHAMBERS MCKIBBIN; Melter and Refiner of the Mint, J. H. TAYLOR.

GEN. BAIRD ORDERED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

Major-Gen. BAIRD, who was in command at New-Orleans at the time of the riot, has been ordered to the command of the Department of the Lakes, to succeed temporarily Gen. HOOKER, who is absent in search of health.

GOV. WELLES AND THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Your correspondent at New-Orleans telegraphs this Bureau as follows:

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 17.

Urgent demands are being made on Gov. WELLES to convene the Legislature in extra session ostensibly for the repair of the levees on the river, but really to accomplish his impeachment, as the Legislature is as ultra Southern as the Governor is Radical. There is no doubt but such a result would follow. He refuses peremptorily, and remains in the State when he really desires to go North, because in his absence Lieut.-Col. VOORHEES would surely issue the asked-for proclamation.

THE SCHUTZENFEST—THE PRESIDENT ADDRESSES THE MEMBERS.

The Schutzenfest is largely attended, not only by the Germans of this city, but many from abroad. As the procession to-day passed the Executive Mansion, the President came to the portico, when EMIL FISCHER and Major BLUMENBURG, leaving their carriage, presented him with two beautiful bouquets. Major BLUMENBURG remarked, in handing up the bouquet, that he was happy thus to honor him, and he, with the members of the Baltimore Association, wished him every success in life.

The President remarked that he felt thankful for the compliment, and he was glad to see in the metropolis of the nation so many Germans, all of whom he hoped would spend a pleasant time.

Quite a number of the houses of our German citizens are to-day decorated in honor of the occasion. The shooting this afternoon was for the best single shots for ten gold medals. To-morrow the members will shoot for the "King Medal," which is of gold, with a massive chain, and is now held by Mr. LEWIS BEYER. In the afternoon a grand banquet will take place. There were over 3,000 persons present on the grounds of the Seventh-street Park this afternoon. The festivities were attended by the President, who was enthusiastically received by the Germans. Under the escort of the President of the Washington Target Association and the Committee of Arrangements, he visited different portions of the ground where the different sports were in progress, not forgetting the shooting-gallery.

MARSHAL GOODING AND THE PRESIDENTIAL TRIP.

Some of the newspapers have republished a report about Marshal GOODING's having been relieved from official service in connection with the Presidential party on the late excursion, while others have quoted words attributed to Secretary SEWARD in derogation of that gentleman. All these stories are mere slanders or fictions having no truth whatever for their basis. Mr. GOODING was efficient and attentive during the entire trip, with the exception of several days, when he was obliged to temporarily leave the party, in consequence of severe indisposition, but joined them at Indianapolis.

APPOINTMENTS.

JULIUS A. PENN, of Clermont County, was to-day appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, and J. W. WARNER, of Clinton County, Assessor of the Sixth District of Ohio, *vice* DAVID SANDERS and DANIEL MURPHY, removed. Mr. O. PERKINS has been appointed United States District Attorney for the District of West Tennessee. He had served as a Union soldier during the war.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

In a general order issued by Major-Gen. HOOKER, commanding the Department of the Lakes, Brevet Major P. E. FRYER, Assistant-Surgeon United States Army, has been assigned to duty as Assistant Medical Director of that Department.

NAVAL.

Commander L. A. KIMBERLY, formerly Lieut.-Commander and Executive Officer of the United States steamer *Colorado*, has been detached from that vessel and ordered to return to the United States.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

He is Still in a Critical Condition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Sept. 17.

Secretary SEWARD still lies in a critical condition, although the symptoms this morning appear to be favorable.

LATER.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 17—Evening.

It is stated this evening that the physical condition of Secretary SEWARD seems to be improving.

RHODE ISLAND.

Delegates to the Pittsburgh Convention.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Sept. 17.

Gen. BURNSIDE has called a Mass Convention of Rhode Island soldiers and sailors, to meet in this city Wednesday, to elect delegates to the Pittsburgh Convention.

Trial of Agents of the Freedmen's Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 17.

A private telegram from Raleigh, dated to-day, says:

"The Special Military Commission convened here by order of the President, for the trial of civilian agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, against whom charges were brought by Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON, to-day concluded the trial of HORACE JAMES, late a Captain of Volunteers, charged with cultivating a plantation while acting as an agent of the Bureau, and with complicity in the shooting of a negro.

The other cases will be taken up in a few days."

EUROPEAN NEWS.

By Ocean Telegraph to Last Night.

The Trouble Between Prussia, Austria and Italy.

The Amount of the Debt of Venetia the Cause.

The Vienna Conference Adjourned For a Few Days.

Baron Werther Gone to Vienna as Prussian Ambassador.

Admiral Goldsborough's Squadron at Southampton.

A Prussian Annexation Meeting in Schleswig.

Turkey Sends Troops to Suppress the Candians.

Later News from South American States.

The Paraguayans Defeat the Allied Troops.

Marine, Financial and Commercial News.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

THE TREATY OF PEACE

Trouble About its Conclusion—The Debt of Venetia the Cause.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Sept. 15.

Advices received here from Prussia say that a difficulty in the way of the signature to a treaty of peace between Austria and Italy has been raised by Austria, in relation to the debt of Venetia.

The position taken by Austria places the execution of the treaty of peace signed at Prague in great doubt.

The Vienna Conference has been adjourned for a few days.

Count WIMPHEN will be the Austrian Minister to Italy, upon the conclusion of the treaty of peace.

Diplomatic Relations Between Austria and Prussia.

VIENNA, Sunday, Sept. 16.

Baron WERTHER has arrived in this city from Berlin, and resumed the duties of Prussian Ambassador at the Court of Vienna.

THE NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

Saxony to be Kept Out.

BERLIN, Sunday, Sept. 16.

It is announced that Prussia will not allow the King of Saxony to take part in the formation of the North German Confederation.

Annexation Meeting in Schleswig-Holstein.

HAMBURG, Monday, Sept. 17—Noon.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of North Schleswig, held in the vicinity of Flensburg, a resolution was adopted in favor of the incorporation of the entire Duchy with Prussia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ADMIRAL GOLDSBOROUGH'S SQUADRON.

Its Arrival at Southampton.

LONDON, Sunday, Sept. 16.

The United States steam frigate *Colorado*, bearing the flag of Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH, the United States steam sloop-of-war *Swatara*, and the United States gunboat *Frolic*, tender to Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH's squadron, have arrived at Southampton.

Reform Demonstration.

LONDON, Sunday, Sept. 16.

Preparations are making to hold a grand reform demonstration in London.

TURKEY.

THE INSURRECTION IN CRETE.

Reinforcements Sent to Put Down the Revolutionists.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sunday, Sept. 16.

Reinforcements of Turkish troops have been sent to the Island of Candia, where the insurrection still presents a bold front.

BRAZIL.

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY.

Troops of the Allies Badly Defeated by the Paraguayans.

SOUTHAMPTON, Monday, Sept. 17—Noon.

The mail steamer from Rio de Janeiro brings the important information that the troops of the Allies have been badly defeated by the Paraguayans.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 17.

The Cotton Market is active and prices have advanced ⅛d. ℔ lb. The sales to-day were 20,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 13¼d.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 17.

The Breadstuffs market is flat, and prices have a declining tendency.

FINANCIAL.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 17—Noon.

Consols are quoted at 89¼ for money.

American Securities.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 17—Noon.

The current prices for American Securities are as follows:

United States Five-Twenties, 72¾.
Erie Railway Shares, 46.
Illinois Central, 78¾.

MARINE.

Arrival Out of the Aleppo.

LONDON, Sunday, Sept. 16.

The steamship *Aleppo*, from New-York, Sept. 5, arrived here to-day and proceeded for Liverpool.

The Ship Anglo-Indiaman.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Sept. 16.

The ship *Anglo-Indiaman* is stated in Sydney, New

South Wales, advices, to have arrived at that port leaky.

Arrival of the Hibernian.

LONDONDERRY, Monday, Sept. 17—Noon.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Quebec, on Saturday, Sept. 8, arrived here this forenoon, and proceeded for Liverpool.

Ship Ann in Distress.

QUEENSTOWN, Monday, Sept. 17—Noon.

The *Ann*, from Liverpool bound to the Baltic, has put into this port badly damaged.

CANDIA.

Particulars of the Insurrection.

A letter from Canea of Aug. 14, in the *Patria*, Syra, gives the following information as to the situation of the Christians and Turks in the island of Candia:

"At Heraclion, at Rhetymna, and in this place, the soldiers have destroyed three churches. A body of Christians, on the order of the Committee, had occupied the position called Castelo; strong in itself, but without any war material. The Governor hearing of it, had sent two battalions of the reserve to order the Christians to withdraw. The latter refused, saying that they could not do so without directions from the Committee, and that the soldiers were at liberty to fire if they pleased. At four in the afternoon they received orders from their Committee enjoining their commander, Hadgi-Michalis, (confederate of the Pasha,) to retire only after the lapse of twenty-four hours; they consequently remained there till the evening of the next day, and then withdrew to another position. An engagement was then very near taking place, for the Turkish soldiers took to insulting our men, and exciting them by cries of 'Fire upon us!' and the Christians replying, 'Fire yourselves, if you dare!' A few Lakiotes presented their pieces against the Turks, but Hadgi-Michalis prevented them from firing. The Turks, observing the irritation of our men, ascended to the position of Castelo with silence and caution. The Christians occupied another post close by, called Cambos. The Turks were no sooner established than they began to devastate the vines and olive-plantations all around, destroyed the Church of Ste.-Kiriaki, tore down the holy pictures and trampled the Bible under foot, consigning it afterward to the flames. The chalice and other sacred utensils were thrown into the gutter, so that the Christians might be witnesses of the sacrilege and decide on commencing a struggle through sheer exasperation. The Bishop of Cydonia sent a strong protest, in the name of the three districts under his jurisdiction, in a letter addressed to the Governor-General of the island and the Consuls of the Christian Powers against these acts of vandalism. I announce to you the agreeable news that all the Sphakiotes have declared for their fellow-countrymen, and resolved to die with them for their religion and country. Several of our party are getting ready to leave; but the authorities no longer allow any one to quit the town. At Rhetymna and at Heraclion the Christians suffer much from the violent acts of the Turks and Mussulmans of the country. Orders were sent yesterday by the Pasha to forbid any Christian to leave the town or village where he might happen to be."

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Captain of the Wrecked Bark Alabama—Movements of the Spanish Fleet—The Bark Herman Condemned as Unseaworthy—Organization of the Oregon Legislature—Emigrants Leaving Montana.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Sept. 15.

The next Panama steamer will carry light treasure East.

Leading bankers quote Telegraphic Transfers at 4 per cent.

The brig *Perpetua*, from China, brings 2,000 mats of rice and 6,000 packages of tea.

The brig *W. D. Rice*, 43 days from Tahiti, arrived, bringing as a passenger Capt. Coffin, of the whaling bark *Alabama*, wrecked on Chatham Island.

The Spanish fleet, after making temporary repairs, left Papuli for Manilla July 11. Previous accounts of the forlorn aspect of the fleet are fully confirmed.

The bark *Herman*, formerly of New-York, has been condemned and sold at Tahiti, under the instructions of the British Consul. Her commander, Capt. Perkins, had previously been drowned. Her condemnation caused much remark, as competent people thought her seaworthy, and that a few supplies would enable her to complete her voyage to her port of destination. It was thought her purchaser intended delivering the vessel to her former owners.

Mining stocks are dull. Yellow Jacket, $735; Belcher, $125; Savage, $1,125; Ophir, $209. Legal Tenders unchanged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Sept. 16.

Major-Gen. Halleck was elected President of the newly-organized association of Mexican War Veterans on Friday last. He accepted the proffered honor, but declined making a speech, humorously saying "that the rule of the United States military service required the dismissal of any officer who should make a speech exceeding three lines."

Capt. Michaels, charged with maltreating the crew of the ship *Reunion*, was acquitted yesterday. Judge Hoffman, before whom the case was tried, regarded the evidence as too conflicting to warrant a conviction.

Arrived, ship *St. Louis*, Eugene, from Bordeaux.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Sept. 17.

The steamer *Orizaba*, from Columbia River, brings $273,500 in treasure.

The Oregon Legislature organized on the 10th inst. T. R. Cornelius was elected President of the Senate and F. A. Chenowith Speaker of the House.

Many emigrants, disgusted with mining prospects in Montana, are returning to Portland, Oregon.

Arrived, ship *Kate Prince*, Libby, from Boston.

Also arrived, whaling ship *Roman*, Hamblin, from a cruise. She has 1,600 barrels of whale oil, 125 barrels of sperm oil and 12,000 pounds of whale bone.

MEXICO.

San Luis Potosi Being Evacuated by the Imperialists—Increase of the Liberal Army—Americans Joining the Ranks.

Private advices from Mexico state that San Luis Potosi was being evacuated by the Imperialists.

The Liberals were fast arming new troops. Regular shipments of arms, clothing, &c., were being received. Americans were constantly arriving, and swelling the ranks of the Liberal army. Every effort was being made, and with much success, to promptly pay for shipments in coin or merchandise. Large orders had been forwarded to the agent of the Republic in the United States, mostly for heavy artillery and ammunition for both the Gulf and Pacific coasts.

The Liberals will immediately fortify all important sea-ports.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Congressional Nomination in the Eleventh District.

EASTON, Penn., Monday, Sept. 17.

The Democratic delegates of Northampton County were to-day instructed, in Convention, to support D. M. Van Auken, of Pike County, as the Congressional nominee from the Eleventh District. This secures his nomination.

NEW-JERSEY.

Meeting of the Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, Sept. 17.

The Legislature met to-night, and adjourned without action on the Senatorial question. It meets again to-morrow, when a joint meeting will be held and a Senator elected.

The State Agricultural Fair.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, Sept. 17.

The great Central Fair begins to-morrow. Grand preparations have been made. Among the novelties, Mr. John A. Wright, of the American Telegraph Company, has put up wires and opened an office on the fair grounds. There will be a fine exhibition of stock and agricultural implements.

Murder at Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., Monday, Sept. 17.

About 3 o'clock this morning an intoxicated man by the name of Fallon murdered his wife. She was asleep when he entered the house, and he awoke her. High words followed, when he seized an ax near by and struck her with it, instantly killing her. He has been arrested.

Fire at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 17.

A fire broke out this evening about 5 o'clock in Wall & Stevens' clothing-store, on Pennsylvania-avenue. No material damage to the building occurred except by water from the engines. The stock was considerably damaged by the same cause. Loss not positively known.

Sudden Death at Bay Ridge.

FORT HAMILTON, Monday, Sept. 17.

Dr. William Hart, a gentleman who has been boarding a short time past at Bay Ridge, died very suddenly of apoplexy this morning. It is not known where his friends reside, and the body will probably be interred in the county cemetery.

The Fire at Newbern, N. C.

NEWBERN, N. C., Monday, Sept. 17.

The loss by the fire here is very heavy. Two or three persons were injured by jumping from windows to save their lives.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

Large and Enthusiastic Gathering of Soldiers and Sailors.

Addresses by Gen. Wool and Gen. Ewing, of Kansas.

General Granger Elected in Committee as Permanent Chairman.

A MASS MEETING IN THE MAMMOTH TENT.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Monday, Sept. 17.

The opening of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, which assembled here to-day, has been spirited and enthusiastic, notwithstanding a cold and drizzly rain conspired with the frigid hospitality of this Radical city to throw a damper upon the proceedings. It was not expected that a people that could insult the President of the Republic would extend a very cordial reception to the soldiers who had fought its battles, and as for the elements the men who came here have been used to braving them during the last four years of camp life in worse forms than they come from Lake Erie to-day. Large delegations from New-York, Kentucky, Indiana and other States arrived in the city by the morning trains, and when the Convention came together, at 2:30 P. M.,

THE TENT IN MONUMENT-SQUARE

exhibited the best and most numerous representation of the fighting element of the Union armies that has ever assembled for civic purposes. Nearly all the Northern States were represented, and altogether were officers of every grade of rank, and hosts of brave men from the ranks, including a loyal and conservative Union soldier of African descent.

THE NEW-YORK DELEGATION.

Previous to the assembly of the Convention, a meeting of the New-York delegation, 150 strong, was held in the Kinnard House, at which stirring speeches were made in opposition to the Radicals, from McQuade, Republican Mayor of Utica, and from Gen. Gordon Granger.

GEN. WOOL'S SPEECH.

Gen. Wool, temporary Chairman of the Convention, appeared in full uniform, and his speech has struck a responsive chord in the heart of every man present, and drawn forth repeated cheers. After the appointment of the Committee in permanent organizations, and an able and elaborate speech from Gen. Ewing, the Convention adjourned at 5 P. M., having been in session just two hours.

GEN. GRANGER TO BE PERMANENT PRESIDENT.

Since the adjournment the Committee on Permanent Organization have held a meeting and elected Gen. Granger permanent President by a majority of one vote, his competitors being Gens. Steedman, Rousseau and Ewing. Granger is the senior General in rank now here, and fired the last gun for the suppression of the rebellion.

A MASS MEETING

was held in the tent this evening, largely attended by the citizens of Cleveland. Eloquent speeches were made by Gens. Davis, of Pennsylvania, and Ward, of Ohio; Major Fitch, formerly of Sherman's Staff, now of Georgia, and W. R. Kinney, of Kentucky. The best feeling prevailed among the delegates, and all express the utmost confidence in the means of the Conservative cause in the Western elections.

The business of the Convention will probably be completed to-morrow.

To the Associated Press.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Sept. 17.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, in response to a call from those favorable to the policy of President Johnson and the action of the Philadelphia Convention of Aug. 14, met in this city to-day. A pavillion, one hundred and fifty feet in length by fifty in breadth, had been erected in the Park for the use of the Convention. At 3 o'clock the delegates entered, preceded by a band of music, and were seated, after which the crowd from the outside were admitted, and filled the tent to its utmost capacity. Previous to the organization, quite a spirited scene was witnessed, the delegations rising and cheering successively the old flags, Generals Custer, Rousseau, Wood, McClernand, the Constitution, the thirty-six States, Andrew Johnson; and, after a breathing spell, for Gen. Grant, Secretary Seward, the American army and Gen. Steedman and Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky. As the cheering was called for and given in each case there was a scene of wild enthusiasm, delegates and spectators rising and swinging their hats and shouting vigorously.

By previous arrangement, Gov. Bramlette nominated Major-Gen. John E. Wool, as the oldest Major-General in the United States, and probably in the world, as temporary President.

GEN. WOOL'S ADDRESS.

Gen. Wool was received with loud cheers, and addressed the Convention as follows:

Gentlemen: A grateful heart thanks you for your cheering welcome. A more flattering and agreeable position could not have been assigned to me than the one just conferred as presiding officer, although but temporarily, over this assemblage of patriots and heroes—the true defenders of their country and the Union. Be assured it will ever be remembered and appreciated as the most precious incident of a long military career. The object of this great Military Convention, if I understand it correctly, is to consider the principles enunciated by the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, and the restoration policy of President Johnson. On these subjects I would simply remark that the sooner Congress recognizes the States declared by a majority of its members to be out of the Union, as constituted parts of the Union and admit their loyal representatives to seats in the hall of Congress and permit them to participate in the National legislation of the country, the sooner will be allayed the fears and apprehensions of the people of the dangers which again menace the peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union. With the most bitter and vindictive feelings a war of words for thirty years was carried on between the Northern Radical Abolitionists and the slaveholders of the Southern States. Everything was done and said to promote and keep alive the controversy which finally culminated in rebellion in the spring of 1861, and which for atrocity, the sacrifice of lives, the expenditure of untold millions of money, the loss of property, followed by pestilence, famine, and desolation, has no parallel in the history of nations. This bloody and desolating contest was brought to a close in the spring of 1865, when the rebels, unable longer to carry on the war, surrendered with their armies to our gallant Generals Grant, Sherman, and others. The rebel armies were permitted, under parole, to return to their homes and there await the orders of the United States Government, the officers and soldiers of their armies pledging themselves to become true and faithful supporters of the Constitution and the laws of the United States. Such were the terrible results of a four years' war, caused by the institution of Slavery. A few days after the surrender of Lee and his army, President Lincoln was assassinated. This atrocious crime, greatly mourned by the nation, placed Andrew Johnson in the Presidential chair. His elevation was hailed by acclamation throughout the land, and this, too, because of his love and devotion to his country, and his boldness while Senator of the United States in advocating the preservation of the Union in opposition to every Southern Senator. Few men North or South were subject to greater sacrifices on account of patriotism than Andrew Johnson, and although plundered of his property and driven from his home, he returned again, and by his indomitable energy and perseverance, with other patriots of his State, reclaimed Tennessee from treason and rebellion. This bold and daring friend of the Union can be no traitor. Strange as it may appear, he was denounced as a traitor and threatened by the radical members of the Republican party with impeachment. It may be asked with propriety, what has President Johnson done that he should be denounced as a traitor and threatened with impeachment? Is it for anything more than the exercise of the most noble and generous efforts to conciliate and bring back into the folds of the Union a brave people, and make the United States what they should be, a united people. It ought not to be forgotten that Slavery, which engendered the rebellion, has been removed. Your slaves had been declared free by an amendment of the Constitution. Those of the Southern States most interested in the abolition of Slavery, which deprived them of a large amount of what they called property, and which they considered all-important to their interest, quietly submitted to the amendment. Those who prepared the amendment omitted to guard against what would follow, when too late it was discovered that the freeing of four millions of slaves would increase the Southern representation in Congress from 25 representatives to 30. This was to be overcome lest the abolition Radicals should lose their control of the Government by an act of Congress or another amendment to the Constitution. Failing in these efforts all that bitterness of feeling has been revived which existed for thirty years between the Radicals of the East and North and the Southern slaveholders. Another civil war is foreshadowed unless the freedmen are placed on an equality with their previous masters. If this cannot be accomplished Radical partizans, with a raging thirst for blood and plunder, are again ready to invade the Southern State and lay waste the country not already desolated with the sword in one hand and torch in the other. These revengeful partizans would leave their country a howling wilderness for the want of more victims to gratify their insatiable cruelty. If they should succeed in inflicting on the country another war it would be more terrible than the one from which we have just emerged. It could not be confined to the Southern States, but would extend itself the length and breadth of the United States and only end with the overthrow of the best government ever devised. If such should be the fate of our republican empire, the cause must not be sought for in our military camps, but in the forum thronged with inflammatory orators and aspiring demagogues, with souls dead to their country's honor and spotted with corruption. I need not tell this great assemblage of officers, soldiers and sailors, most of whom have been engaged in many perilous battles, defending their country and their country's honor, that war is a great evil, and the greatest that can befall any country or people. It has ever been the curse of nations and the cause of all the oppression imposed on the people of Europe. If you would guard your once free, happy and prosperous country from oppression and oppressive taxes, beware how you encourage war, and allow demagogues, who for traffic of revenge would drench their country in blood. The loss of liberty commences with oppression, and oppression follows war. The United States as conquerors can afford to be just and magnanimous. The brave are always merciful and generous. As President Johnson said: We have had war enough. Let there be peace. Remember that the recent rebellion, engendered by Radical Abolitionists and Slaveholders, leaves the Northern States with more than a hundred thousand pensioners, besides thousands and tens of thousands of widows and orphans to weep over the graves of their protectors and the defenders of the Union. Yet there are those among us who are not sufficiently satiated with blood and plunder and cry for more war. In conclusion, I would call upon you, officers and sailors, to stand by the Union, which, in a war of four years, when blood flowed in torrents, by your gallantry and indomitable perseverance and courage, was saved from ruin and destruction. I entreat you to spare no efforts to preserve this Republic intact—the last hope of the oppressed of the world. With confident expectations that you will, as heretofore, prove youselves the saviours of your country, I again gratefully thank you for the honor you have this day conferred on me, and with the assurance that I ever will be with you in the defence of our glorious Union.

The speech was greeted with applause throughout, and long-continued cheering at its close. The passages declaring that Johnson can be no traitor, that the brave are always generous, and that, as the President says, we have had war enough, were cheered with particular enthusiasm.

Prayer was offered by Capt. W. C. Turner, formerly of the Forty-ninth Ohio Infantry.

On motion of Gen. Lewis, of Kentucky, Capt. J. C. M. Fosbish, of Maine, and Maj. Deeval English, of Kentucky, were elected Secretaries.

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

On motion of Gen. Denver, a Committee on Permanent Organization, consisting of one from each State, was appointed as follow:

Maine, Gen. A. S. Daggett; Massachusetts, Col. Eli G. Kingsley; New-York, Gen. M. T. McMahen; New-Jersey, Gen. W. H. Penrose; Pennsylvania, Capt. W. McClelland; Maryland, W. Purcell; District of Columbia, Capt. P. Young; Ohio, Gen. Henry Wilson; Indiana, Col. Frank Emerson; Wisconsin, A. O. Doolittle; Missouri, Maj. E. S. Farnsworth; Kansas, Gen. O. A. Bassett; Nebraska, Gen. H. H. Heath; Illinois, Surg. W. A. Osgood; Kentucky, Lieut. James A. Davison; Minnesota, Gen. W. A. Gorman; California, Gen. J. W. Denver; Tennessee, Maj. J. F. Carter, Louisiana, Col. E. M. Joel; New-Mexico, Capt. John Sheridan; Michigan, Gen. C. C. Lomis; Georgia, Major Henry S. Fitch.

RULES.

On motion of Hon. L. D. Campbell, the rules of the House of Representatives were adopted, until otherwise ordered, with a provision that all resolutions pertaining to principles be referred to the Committee on Resolutions and Address without reading or debate.

SOLDIERS DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED.

On motion of James L. Brady, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Presidents of the different State delegations report to the President of the permanent organization the names of all members of their respective delegations who are known to be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, and that such persons so reported be not allowed to participate in the proceedings of the Convention.

Gen. Custer announced that many of the delegations were not yet full; that members were now on their way who ought to have an opportunity to participate in the business of the permanent organization; and he therefore offered a resolution to adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Subsequently this resolution was withdrawn, and Mr. Campbell moved that Gen. Thomas Ewing, Jr., of Kansas, now address the Convention.

In response to calls from all sides, Gen. Ewing appeared on the stand, and was introduced by the President, who said: If you have any cheers to give, you can give them.

AN ADDRESS FROM GEN. EWING, OF KANSAS.

Amid loud cheers Gen. Ewing proceeded to address the Convention at great length on all the political topics of the day. He said they had assembled to consult as to their duty and action in the impending political conflict. They owed allegiance to no political party, but to the country and its laws. Before the war many of them had been Republicans, many of them Democrats, with varying opinions on the question of Slavery. That question was decided in 1860. At the close of the contest eleven States withdrew from the Union, and the President called upon the people to come forward and suppress the revolt. The call was promptly responded to by Democrats, Republicans and Bell and Everett men; and after four years of war the rebellion was suppressed. What bound us together in that conflict of arms? Not hatred of Slavery, for on that question we differed; not love of war, for we all desired peace; not hatred of the Southern people, for they were our countrymen. No, it was the sentiment of nationality—determination that the Union should be preserved and made perpetual. That was the only purpose of the war known or recognized by the army and navy of the United States. That was the sentiment that raised all our armies and the soul of them all. Neither army, nor navy, nor people had any other purpose. Lincoln adhered throughout the war to that purpose. When it was seen that the rebellion was staggering and about to fall, the Radicals began to consider how the contest would be wound up so as to perpetuate their power and promote their sectional theories and interests. A month after the Amnesty Proclamation of Lincoln they presented their plan of reconstruction, through Henry Winter Davis, declaring the Southern States annihilated, and requiring their admission the same as Territories. Lincoln refused to sign it, and they then opened their assaults on him the same as now upon Johnson, and for precisely the same reason a Convention was called at Cleveland to denounce Mr. Lincoln's plan.

The speaker here read the call for that Convention, which he said sounded like a blast from the bugle of Greeley or Forney at the present day. The same men are now threatening to impeach Johnson; the same men who stood by Lincoln then stand by Johnson now, with the single exception of Mr. Lane, of Indiana. The Presidential canvass came on and the party that had carried on the war met in convention at Baltimore and renominated Lincoln by acclamation. That Convention passed a resolution drawn by Hon. H. J. Raymond, declaring that the only conditions of peace and restoration were the surrender of the rebel army and the return of the Southern people to their allegiance. The Radicals hung on the skirts of the war party, and thereby secured their reëlection, but, nothing daunted, they renewed their onslaught on the President. In the light of this recital is it Johnson or Congress that has turned traitor to the principles on which he and Lincoln and Congress were elected? Congress still wishes to blow the embers of war, while Johnson desires peace. They will have no peace except on terms which secure party and sectional dominion, while Johnson desires union on the bases of the Constitution. The Secessionists drove the States into rebellion by the old cry of "Abolitionist," while the Radicals keep the Union separated by the still more dreaded cry of "traitor." That cry had no terror to the soldiers. Their oath taken on entering the army bound them to preserve the Union by every means in their power. They owed allegiance rather to the Constitution than to philanthropic theories, however right. To save the Constitution they were ready to strike hands with the Democratic Party and labor with it so long as it remained true to the Union. We may look in vain for the South to vote to degrade 200,000 of their ablest men or to surrender one-fourth of their representatives as a penalty for refusing suffrage to the negroes. The Louisiana Convention intended to make rulers of the negroes and slaves of the whites; and, when it reassembles, will probably do it. If so, the army with which Grant split the Confederacy in two, would not be able to preserve order. Anarchy would ensue, and probably another civil war, whose ashes would cover the foundations of the Government.

Gen. Ewing elaborately argued the various constitutional questions at length, being greeted with great applause, and at the conclusion, with rousing cheers and the thanks of the Convention, which resolved to publish the speech in their proceedings.

Speaking for this evening by various speakers was announced, and the Convention adjourned pursuant to the resolution offered by Gen. Custer.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Cholera on the Plantations—Arrival of the Steamer General Meade.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 17.

The cholera still continues to rage on the plantations in the interior.

Accounts from the cotton region continue to be altogether unfavorable.

The steamer *General Meade*, for New-Orleans, previously reported ashore on the Florida coast, has arrived at Key West.

Cotton is firm; sales 1,350 bales low middlings at 33c.@34c. Sterling Exchange, 153; New-York Exchange, ¼ premium.

The Southern Loyal Unionists at Utica.

UTICA, Monday, Sept. 17.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic audiences ever assembled in Utica came together at the City Hall this evening to welcome the delegation of Southern Loyal Unionists. Judge W. J. Bacon presided, assisted by a large number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. The hall was elegantly decorated for the occasion, the flag being everywhere conspicuous. An address of welcome was delivered by Hon. Roscoe Conkling, and responded to by Chas. H. Branscomb, Esq., in behalf of the delegation—a delivery loyal in character and firm in purpose followed from Gol. Pope and Gov. H. J. Hamilton. Altogether the occasion was eminently enthusiastic and successful.

TROUBLE IN MISSOURI.

AN AFFRAY BETWEEN THE REBELS AND UNION MEN.

Three Men Killed and Several Wounded—Platte City Seized by the Rebels—Gov. Fletcher Applied to for Aid.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 17.

The *Democrat's* Leavenworth special says that after the adjournment of the Platte County Radical Convention, at Platte City, Mo., on Saturday, a drunken Union soldier, named Donnegan, made some noise on the street and flourished a pistol about. Sheriff Ogden took his pistol away and told him to keep quiet, which he did. A short time afterward A returned rebel named Callahan, with a posse of ten men, demanded the surrender of Donnegan. A scuffle ensued, and pistols were freely used, resulting in the death of three or four, and the wounding of eight or ten more. A number who had started home hearing firing, returned to town, and were fired on by Callahan's party, and had several of their horses killed under them. Callahan fired twice at one delegate, who was lying under his wounded horse, and was fired at in return and killed. The latest accounts say that several hundred armed rebels hold Platte City, and have driven all the Union men out of town, and swear they shall not return. Great excitement exists. Gov. Fletcher has been appealed to for force to put down the mob. All the accounts agree that Donnegan was unarmed when Callahan's party attacked him.

MARYLAND.

Odd Fellows Meeting—The Methodists and the Camp-meeting Riot—Cholera on Board a Liverpool Steamer.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 17.

The United States Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows met here to-day.

The Methodists held a very large meeting here to-night in reference to the recent Camp Meeting riot. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the affair as an unprovoked outrage.

The steamer *Somerset*, from Liverpool, arrived at Quarantine, has cholera on board. Three deaths have occurred.

KENTUCKY.

Death of George A. Caldwell.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 17.

George Alfred Caldwell, Ex-Member of Congress, a prominenet lawyer, has died suddenly this morning of rheumatism of the heart.

TEXAS.

Proposals of an Indian Reservation on the Brazos River.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 17.

A proposition has been made in the Texas Legislature to cede a large tract of land, including the Brazos River country, to form an Indian reservation. It meets with much opposition.

A Johnson Meeting at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 17.

A large mass meeting of the friends of President Johnson was held at Pennsylvania Square this evening. Wm. S. Price presided, assisted by a number of prominent gentlemen. Two stands were erected and the demonstration was a very large one. About 10,000 persons participated in the torchlight procession, and 20,000 were at the meeting. Speeches were made by Judge Porter, Wm. H. Wallace, Col. Chas. J. Biddle, and others at the main stand.

VERA CRUZ.

Brigandage on the Increase—Regules in Toluca.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

We have received a copy of the *Criterio*, of Vera Cruz, of the 4th inst.

El Criterio has been suspended. It is therefore quite reserved in its statements, and gives little news, but in its comments on the dismissal from the Ministry of Messrs. Osmont and Friant, it says "there is not an extent of twenty leagues of ground completely free of one or many guerrillas, who obstinately make war on the Government, who the more defeats and blows they suffer, the more they are reproduced and with the more exasperation they fight." It must be recollected that the term "guerilla" means not a single combatant, but a band of such, the individual being guerrillero. We may, therefore, judge the condition of the country to be far from peaceful, nor will it ever be until these are "converted" by missionary operations or otherwise. The *Criterio* does not exactly favor the heroic remedy, but it intimates that none other will answer. It also alludes to the financial question as one of great difficulty, and it has evident fears that the utmost prudence will not avail. From Toluca it has news that as soon as Gen. Aymard moved his brigade toward Mexico, the residents gathered together some 600 men and entered Trujes, Agangueo, Tlalpujahua and San Felipe del Obraje. On the 25th of August, Regules, at the head of 1,500 or, some say, 2,000 entered Ixtlahuaca. A French force has been sent out from Mexico to meet him. Marshal Bazaine arrived in Mexico on the evening of the 26th.

Amusements.

Winter Garden.—Mr. Stuart introduced to the numerous patrons of his theatre last night the justly-celebrated Buisley family—of whom we have had frequent occasion of speaking. As arialists, pantomimists and athletes, they are simply without parallel, and the admirers of all that is skilful in muscularity—and youth and strength must always revel in it—will not only be amazed but delighted with the grace and dexterity of their hazardous performance. An amusing serio-comic pantomime called "Pongo" brought the evening to a pleasant close.

Wallack's Theatre.—This establishment opens to-night, with the "Fast Family," a drama which closely follows the Parisian comedy called "La Fammille Benoiton." Many of the best members of the company appear in the cast,

Irving Hall.—We have only space to record the entire success of M. Hartz, the renowned illusionist, who made his appearance here last evening. The gentleman has a somewhat weak voice, but his tricks are clean and dextrous. We have never had an artist more perfect in manipulation, and in the art which conceals art. He introduces many novelties of undoubted merit. Foremost among these is "the instantaneous growth of a tree," a remarkably fine effect. The "Sphynx" has never been seen until now. It is the most astonishing optical delusion ever presented to the public, and M. Hartz, we hear, is the inventor. Those who have preceded him were certainly bunglers, and the whole merit and surprise of the feat must be accorded to him anew.

Madame Ristori—The Sale of Seats.

Yesterday the sale of tickets for the first three representations of Madame Ristori took place at Chickering & Son's. The sale commenced at 9 o'clock, and in a short time every seat in the lower part of the theatre was secured for the first night, and a large number of seats were taken for the second and third nights. The speculators were present in full force, but owing to the excellent arrangements perfect order prevailed. Only admission tickets for the first night can now be procured. The sale of seats for the second and third nights was very active and will be continued to-day. Yesterday morning Madame Ristori gave eight sittings to Mr. Gurney, the photographer. She remained till half-past 2 o'clock and then superintended a long rehearsal; after which she returned to the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, where she received a number of visitors during the evening.

The Republican Enrollment.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: Yesterday I sent a note to the editor of the *Tribune*, asking his opinion upon certain points in the matter of the new enrollment for the purpose of forming Republican Assembly District Associations in this City. Instead of printing what I said, the *Tribune* makes a paragraph, saying:

"'Bavard' writes us complaining that the call for Republican enrollment to-night in his Ward is addressed to those who approve the principles of the platform adopted and put forth by the State Convention recently held at Syracuse, and intend to support Gov. Fenton for reëlection. We see no hardship in this. There are just two parties in our State—one of which supports Johnson and his policy, and the other opposes both—and each voter chooses freely between them; but he cannot belong to both. This is the meaning and purpose of the new enrollment."

This is an unfair inference—(if I were writing for the *Tribune* I should say a "malicious perversion")—from my note. I did not complain about the address of the call in any way. I did not object to making the support of the address and resolutions adopted at Syracuse a condition precedent; but I did object to giving, in the middle of September, or at any other time, a solemn promise to vote for all the men nominated at Syracuse as a condition or penalty of admission to an association of which I have been practically a member ever since there was a Republican Party. I was one, with the present President of the Police Commissioners and half a dozen others, to start the first Republican association on this Island, and supposed myself a good Republican until the present day. But, now, it is not enough to support Congress (what a pill!), to support the principles laid down at Syracuse, but I must *sell my vote* (it amounts to just that)—or be read out of the party, as far as Mr. Greeley can do so. This from him! The man who for twenty years has constantly urged voters to select the best men regardless of party endorsements—the man who supported Hecker against Roberts!

There are few men living who know Mr. Greeley so well as I do; there is no one who could be less surprised at his disingenuous misrepresentation of my question or of any other questions that militate against his prejudices. BAYARD.

The Great National Field Trial of Mowers and Reapers.

An appropriation of $5,000 was made by the New-York State Legislature for the purpose of practically testing mowers and other farming implements, and the supervision of the trial intrusted to the State Agricultural Society. The trial of mowers and reapers was held at Auburn during the intensely heated term of July last. Fifty-nine machines were entered for competition, and over two weeks were occupied in the numerous severe tests to which they were subjected. The Committee of eleven Judges, comprising practical and scientific agriculturists and machinists, made public the result of their labors on Wednesday evening last, at the State Fair at Saratoga. They award ed the first premium, grand gold medal, to the Buckeye Machine, built by Adriance, Platt & Co., as best mower. The most prominent points of superiority shown in the Buckeye Machine were—perfection of work in all kinds of grass and on every variety of surface, lightness of draft, ease of management, perfection of mechanical construction, simplicity, strength and durability.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHOLERA.

The following cholera cases were reported on the Health Bulletin yesterday:

1. John Billinger, aged 5, German, Seventy-ninth-street, near Tenth-avenue. Sent to hospital; died Sept. 16.
2. John Gorman, aged 14, No. 71 Cherry-street. Sent to hospital; died Sept. 16.
3. Ellen Done, aged 50, No. 47 Mulberry-street.
4. Ramann Schmidt, aged 44, German, No. 724 Tenth-avenue.
5. Mrs. Ann Duffy, aged 35, Ireland, No. 73 King-street.
6. Moses Breen, aged 22, Ireland, coal passer, No, 370 Greenwich-street.
7. Kate Crow, Fifty-second-street and Ninth-avenue; convalescent.
8. Bridget O'Neil, aged 40, Ireland, No. 30 Pell-street; sent to hospital.
9. John Ahrenhard, aged 37, Germany, laborer, No. 258 West Thirty-seventh-street.

Only two remain in Ward's Island Hospital.

There was no report from the Red House Hospital yesterday morning.

The following is the latest report from the Battery Hospital:

Remaining in hospital last report	11
Admitted since	2—13
Discharged	1
Died	1— 2
Remaining in hospital Sept. 17	11

ADMITTED.

Maurice Maher, aged 30, Ireland.

John Gorman, aged 14, Sydney, Australia, No. 71 Cherry-street.

DISCHARGED.

Edward Squires, aged 42, England, No. 28 Roosevelt-street.

DIED.

John Gorman, aged 14, Sydney, Australia, No. 71 Cherry-street.

CERTIFICATES OF DEATH.

Certificates of death from cholera were issued in the following cases during the forty-eight hours ending at 2 P. M. yesterday:

1. Thomas Gormley, aged 58, No. 281½ East Twelfth-street.
2. John Roe, aged 50, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Third-avenue.
3. Richard A. Dwyer, aged 27, Battery Hospital.
4. John Gorman, aged 14, Battery Hospital.
5. Henry Eden, aged 35, No. 21 Batavia-street.
6. George Saffer, aged 69, No. 444 West Thirty-fifth-street.
7. William Crum, aged 59, One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Third-avenue.
8. Anna Hills, aged 37, No. 538 West Fifty-fourth-street.
9. J. J. Billinger, aged 5, Seventy-ninth-street and Tenth-avenue.

Daring Attempt to Rob a Wall-street Broker—The Thief Fails in His Effort and Escapes.

Another daring attempt at highway robbery was made yesterday morning in Wall-street, the victim being a well-known broker and banker, who was brutally assaulted at the door of his office, by a ruffian whose purpose was to seize a cash-box containing a large amount of money, which the broker had just obtained from the bank. Fortunately he was unsuccessful. The facts in this case, as furnished to our reporter, are substantially as follows:

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Ishi Craven, the senior partner of the firm of Craven & Co., brokers and bankers, at No. 74 Wall-street, proceeded to the Bank of North America, and drew from the vaults of that institution a tin cash-box, as is customary with him each morning in the week. This box contained United States Treasury Notes, National Bank bills, checks, certificates and gold coin, to the amount of nearly $15,000, and was the property of the firm. Beside the patent lock upon the cash-box it was still further secured by a stout leather strap, which also served as an aid in transporting it to and from the bank. As Mr. Craven descended the bank steps he noticed a tall, powerfully-built and "loafish-looking" man loitering near by, though he paid no attention to the circumstance, and only had it recalled to memory by subsequent events.

Proceeding toward his office at a rapid pace, Mr. Craven descended the three or four steps leading into it, and was about entering, when he was accosted by the suspicious looking person alluded to. The stranger handed the broker a letter addressed to himself, which Mr. Craven took as he unlocked the door and entered the office. The supposed messenger followed, but finding that Mr. Craven still retained possession of the strong box and evinced no disposition to set it upon the counter, the fellow struck the broker a violent and ringing blow on the left side of the face, evidently with the intention of knocking him down. The blow, though well aimed and made still more telling by the thief's hand being armed with brass "knuckles," did not result as the bold operator anticipated, for Mr. Craven was only staggered, and had sufficient presence of mind to hold fast to the box, which he by that time understood to be the object of the stranger's visit. In a second of time the broker, though considerably "abroad" from the effects of the blow he had received, wheeled round and grappled with his assailant, still retaining possession of the box. The thief made two or three desperate attempts to seize the coveted treasure, at the same time striking out wildly, but powerfully, with his armed fists. Mr. Craven, however, resolved to make a determined resistance, and finally succeeded in beating off his ferocious opponent. Fearing the arrival of assistance and his probable arrest, the desperate but thwarted thief turned away, and after stumbling up the steps made good his escape, Mr. Craven being too much fatigued and confused to follow quick enough to insure his arrest.

The gentleman who thus successfully resisted the onslaught of so determined a thief is naturally proud at the result, in spite of the fact that his head is considerably bruised although he is quite able to perform his usual business. No arrest has as yet been made, owing to the fact that Mr. Craven can give no definite description of the thief.

Nassau Bank Case Concluded.

Yesterday morning, agreeably to adjournment from Friday, the 14th inst., the case of George H. Briggs, the defaulting paying teller of the Nassau Bank, who stands charged with the aggregate grand larceny of $61,000, came up before Justice Dowling for final action in the premises. At 10:30 o'clock precisely the prisoner was produced in Court by Inspector Carpenter, and District-Attorney Hall presented the affidavit of Mr. Blydenburgh, the President, defining the crime with which Briggs was then charged. This affidavit has already been published in the Times. The accused, having waived an examination, was formally committed for trial by the magistrate, who declined to receive any bail. As there are a number of civil suits already in progress against the gambling-house where the prisoner is said to have lost the money abstracted from the bank, to which he is made a correspondent, the accused was handed over to the custody of the Sheriff. The papers on the criminal charge will be sent to the Grand Jury, now in session, for action thereon, and in case they find a bill of indictment against Briggs, he will be held for trial independent of any civil process. It is presumed that the prisoner will be confined for the present in the Ludlow-street Jail.

Large Fire in Broadway—Aggregate Loss About $45,000.

A few minutes after 7 o'clock last evening a fire occurred on the top floor of the four-story brick building, Nos. 928 and 930 Broadway, near Twenty-second-street, and occupied by A. Bembe, fine cabinet furniture maker. Although the firemen were soon on the ground, they experienced great difficulty in getting at the flames, and before they did so the fire had gained such fierce headway that it seemed impossible to save the building. By steady work and patience, the firemen succeed in extinguishing the flames before they had descended below the third floor, the fourth floor, attic and roof being destroyed.

Mr. Bembe sustains a loss on stock of about $28,000, fully insured in eight different City companies. The first floor of No. 930 is occupied by Peter Jackson, dealer in grates, and his loss is about $6,000, insured for $5,000 in the Relief. No. 928 is occupied on the first floor by John A. Cooper as a confectionery store. Loss $2,000, fully insured. in the Jefferson. The second floor is occupied by Wm. Dressler, music dealer, and as a dwelling. Loss $2,000, insured for $4,000 in the Citizens'. The upper floors of No. 928 was occupied by Mrs. Jackson as a dwelling; slight damage. The three buildings, Nos. 926, 928 and 930 are damaged about $8,000, owned by Jacob Cram, who is said to be insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

NEW-JERSEY.

Probable Murder.—On Sunday evening a fight occurred among a number of intoxicated men in the vicinity of No. 183 Greene-street, Jersey City, which resulted in a man named Cornelius Driscoll, residing at the above-named number, receiving two stab-wounds in the stomach, which are likely to terminate fatally. At the time of the fight the Police came up and arrested two brothers named John and George Dodds, and conveyed them to the Station-house. On the latter was found a pocket-knife covered with blood, but at that time it was not known that any one had been stabbed. Yesterday Recorder Martindale took Driscoll's deposition, in which he stated that while sitting in the house he heard a disturbance in the street, and stepping out on the stoop saw John Dodds lying on the sidewalk. Immediately after George Dodds ran up and dealt him two blows in the stomach, and upon going into the house discovered that he had been stabbed. Dr. Olcott, Jr., thinks his recovery doubtful. The accused are held to await the result of the injuries.

A Woman Burned to Death.—An inquest was held at Newark yesterday, on the body of a colored woman named Drake, of No. 133 Commerce-street whose death was caused by burns. Deceased was engaged kindling a fire about 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, and poured some kerosene oil on the wood to make it burn more rapidly, when the can exploded and scattered the contents over her. Her garments were nearly all burned off her, and her entire body was blistered in a shocking manner. She lingered in dreadful agony until 9 o'clock on Sunday night, when she expired. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered.

Stanton-street Baptist Church.—Old residents will be interested to know that the alterations and improvements in the meeting-house of the Stanton-street Baptist Church have been completed, and the reopening services will take place this (Tuesday) evening in the new lecture room. Former members are expected to be present, and all interested are invited to attend.

Public Honors Well Merited.—At the New-York State Fair just closed at Saratoga the Elliptic Sewing-machine won the highest premium as the best family machine, the best double-thread machine, and for the best samples of sewing. These awards confirm the opinion that this machine ranks among the best of the popular favorites. Under the active and intelligent management of the Elliptic Sewing-machine Company, No. 543 Broadway, the public is as well served as anywhere in the City.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

The Two Kinds of Stitches.

The relative merits of the two kinds of stitches made by these two classes of machines were there subjected to the most rigid tests, by work done upon each machine, on the same piece of goods, and with thread from the same spool; and the result was an unanimous decision that the "Willcox and Gibbs," or "twisted loop" stitch, instead of being less reliable than the "lock" stitch, as represented by its opponents, is even *more* reliable; that while it *may be* raveled by a certain process, when necessary, *it is less liable to rip* than that stitch, in use or wear.—"Report of Grand Trial."—*Advertisement.*

Ristori.—Ristori, the great Italian artist, commences her performances on Thursday evening next at the New-York Theatre, on Fourteenth-street, and we predict there will be such a grand rush among the eager ones to obtain places to witness the tragedienne that it will only be equaled by the similar rush of the fair sex on the same day to Higgins' Grand Opening of Fall Millinery, as we see advertised in another column. Surely, Thursday next will be a day long to be remembered in Gotham. *Vive la* Higgins!! *Vive la* Ristori!!! Higgins, No. 845 Broadway and No. 126 Sixth-avenue. Ristori all the world over.—*Advertisement.*

The people will use the best, no matter how much narrow-minded and selfish parties cry it down; consequently Rogers' Fragrant Odontline has been taken up by the people *en masse*, and acknowledged as *the* Dentrifice. Sold by all druggists. Demas, Barnes & Co., general agents. Rogers & Maxfield, proprietors, No. 35 Cellar-street, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mrs. Winslow's Mystic Pills—The Great Female Remedy and Ladies' Friend.—By their invigorating properties the appetite and digestion is improved, the hue of health is restored to the cheeks, weakness of the spine and limbs relieved, and all the indications of Nervous Debility removed. No maiden, wife, or mother, should be without the Mystic Pills. Price, $2 per box, or 3 boxes for $5. For sale by all druggists.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Use Owsemel, (the Honey of Oak,) and the teeth will be like diamonds of the first water. JOHN Q. HILL, Worcester, Mass., sole proprietor and manufacturer. Sold by all druggists.

The Paddings used by Ladies to give a full appearance where there is a deficient bosom, are destructive to beauty. Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator, No. 363 Canal-st.

Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss cures ruptures without pain or inconvenience. Worst cases solicited. Call and see. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye is Now Universally acknowledged as the finest extant. Try it. Factory No. 6 Astor House.

Trusses, Supporters, Monthly and Suspensary Bandages. The best and cheapest in the world, wholesale or retail, at Dr. SHERWOOD'S, 545 Broadway.

Rheumatism of years standing is being daily cured by a few doses of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

At Everdell's—New Wedding Cards and Envelopes. Patent secured. Sold only at No. 302 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report,*" *at the* "*Grand Trial.*"] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Machines for sale and to rent, or sent with operators into families by the day. Dressmaking and family sewing done to order. Mrs. S. FRITH, No. 907 Broadway, corner 20th-st., up stairs.

The Howe Sewing Machines, Lock Stitch.—For Families and Manufacturers. They are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., No. 699 Broadway, New-York.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Buttonhole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines —Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Elliptic Sewing Machine Co.'s Incomparable Lock Stitch Sewing Machines. Agents wanted. No. 543 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY. No. 495 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch SewING Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Bright—Wyckoff.—On Saturday, Sept. 15, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Osborn E. Bright to Maria A., daughter of the late Henry S. Wyckoff, of this City.

Gold—Habberton.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 17, at the house of the bride's uncle, Mr. J. W. Harper, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Samuel F. Gold to Miss Hattie P. Habberton.

Millen—Rockwell.—On Monday, Sept. 17, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Wm. Millen to Cordelia C. Rockwell, both of this City.

Reed—Butler.—On Tuesday, Sept. 11, by Rev. Henry G. Weston, D. D., John A. Reed to Angelena, youngest daughter of Thomas Owen, Esq., all of this City.

Youngs—Shotwell.—On Wednesday, Sept. 12, by Rev. J. B. Wakely, Mr. George Youngs to Miss Mary A. Shotwell, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

Brown.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 16, Ida Florence, only daughter of Edward S. and Joanna C. Brown, aged 1 year, 11 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 41 Irving-place, on Tuesday (to-morrow) morning at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Union Cemetery, Rye, N. Y.

Brown.—On Saturday, Sept. 15, Eliza Gifford, wife of George Brown, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church.

Field.—At Shrub Oak, near Peekskill, Westchester County, on Saturday, Sept. 15, of diphtheria, William Augustus, eldest son of M. Augustus and Fannie Pearsall Field, aged 10 years, 1 month and 22 days.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., near 5th-av., on Tuesday at 3 P. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

Field.—At Shrub Oak, near Peekskill, Westchester County, on Sunday, Sept. 16, of diphtheria, Fannie Pearsall, eldest child of M. Augustus and Fannie Pearsall Field, aged 11 years, 8 months and 21 days.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., near 5th-av., on Tuesday, at 3 P. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

Hallet.—At his residence, Putnam-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 17, Stephen Hallet.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

Pitkin.—At Kingston, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 16, Magdalene, wife of George D. Pitkin, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday at 1 o'clock precisely, from her residence, No. 103 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

Sparks.—On Saturday, Sept. 15, at his late residence, No. 117 West 33d-st., Jonas Sparks, Sr., aged 49 years, 3 months and 26 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, West 42d-st., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. His relatives are invited to the house at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

Silvey.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Sunday, Sept. 16, George S. Silvey, aged 41 years, 1 month and 18 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, the 19th inst., from his late residence, at 1 o'clock, and from the Presbyterian Church, Jamaica, at 2 o'clock.

Tweddle.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Sunday, Sept. 16, Lester Hawes, son of Thomas B. and Jane M. Tweddle, aged 14 months and 11 days.

Van Nostrand.—On Monday evening, Sept. 17, Edward James, son of Henry D. and Mary Van Nostrand, in the 9th year of his age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG

Begs to inform his patients and the public in general that in consequence of the disastrous fire at his late residence, in Broadway, which prevented him from attending to his professional duties, the Doctor has opened new and spacious and commodious Consulting Rooms at

NO. 81 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 20TH ST.,

where he will receive and attend all sufferers from diseases of the

EYE, EAR AND CATARRH,

as well as diseases of the Throat and Asthma.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither time, expense nor labor to bring to still greater perfection his new invention,

THE ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,

For the cure of all diseases of the THROAT, asthma, affections of the VOICE, BRONCHIAL and pulmonary complaints, disordered functions of the digestive organs, shortness of breath, COUGH, all distressing affections of the LIVER, weakness of the NERVES, general debility of the whole system.

DR. VON EISENBERG will continue to give that attention and assiduous care that he has hitherto done in all cases placed under his treatment, and which has gained for him the golden opinions from the public.

NO. 81 5TH-AV., CORNER 20TH-ST.

FURNITURE
OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM and CHAMBER SUITES, in Rosewood, Walnut, and Maple, retailing at manufacturers' prices, at
KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.
All Goods warranted.

A CLEAR HEAD
FOR BUSINESS
is the sure result of a Bottle
CONGRESS WATER
before breakfast.
CONGRESS WATER
CURES BILIOUSNESS,
CLEARS THE HEAD,
SHARPENS THE APPETITE.
FOR GENERAL DEBILITY and DYSPEPSIA,
TAKE
EMPIRE WATER.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

JOHN TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Nos. 365 and 367 Broadway,
being closed, the business will be continued at No. 555 Broadway by
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

JOHN A. REED,
DIAMOND JEWELER,
(Successor to E. W. Burr,)
has removed from the old location, No. 573 Broadway, to his new and elegant establishment,
NO. 791 BROADWAY,
Opposite Grace Church.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND RINGS.
Cluster, Hoop and Single Stones, Diamond and Emerald, Diamond and Opal, &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS.
NEW STYLES.
Coral, Carbuncle, Etruscan, Garnet, Jet, Pearl, Onyx, Stone, Cameo, Malachite, &c., &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS
Of all descriptions, for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Solid 18 carat GUARD, CHATELAINE, LEONTINE and VEST CHAINS, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

INVALIDS TRAVELING CHAIRS ON WHEELS,
For in and out-door use, $15 to $35.
INVALIDS CARRIAGES TO ORDER.
PATENT CANTERING HORSES, for in and out doors, $10 to $25.
NURSERY SWING and Baby-tender, $3 75.
Boys' STRONG WAGONS, Children's CARRIAGES, Propellers, English Chariots, Rocking-horses. For sale by the manufacturer, S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, NEW-YORK, (Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards, City of New-York.)
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, No. 61 Chambers-st.
The ANNUAL TAXES for 1865-1866, upon INCOMES, carriages, pianos, watches, yachts, licenses, &c., are now due and payable before Oct. 15, 1866.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively before the time named will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1866.

BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES,
USED BY THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS FOR MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS.
ADAPTED TO ANY BRANCH OF BUSINESS FOR FOREIGN OR HOME MARKETS.
WARRANTED ACCURATE AND DURABLE.
Salesrooms No. 3 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House, New-York.

TO PAPER-COLLAR MANUFACTURERS.—A meeting of the above will be held for the purpose of forming a combination to protect ourselves and customers against the Union Paper-collar Company; also, to take into consideration the best means to compel them to have the validity of their patent tested in the United States Courts. It can be proved that paper-collars were made and sold in the United States from 1833 to 1847. It is also well known that they dare not bring an action against any man who has means and pluck to defend himself, as their patents are invalid. All paper-collar manufacturers not connected with the Union Paper-collar Company are invited to attend. The meeting will be held on MONDAY, Sept. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., at S. W. H. Ward's, No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE.
Warranted the only sure and perfect cure for piles, leprosy, scrofula, salt rheum and all diseases of the skin. For internal and external use. All dealers will return the money in every case of failure. No cases of failure in piles or humors the past 8 years. Sold everywhere. HEGEMAN & CO., New-York, Agents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A new Edition now Ready.

NEW PHYSIOGNOMY, OR "SIGNS OF character," with more than 1,000 Illustrations. By S. R. Wells, Editor Phrenological Journal. One large vol., embossed muslin, $5. Heavy calf, $8. Turkey morocco, full gilt, $10. Agents wanted. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

SONG AND COMIC BOOKS,
TOY BOOKS AND JUVENILES. Good assortment at
T. W. STRONG'S,
No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881.
U. S FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

Payable in Gold,

ON THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Alexandria and Fredericksburgh Railway Company.

The subscription books for the balance of the one million dollars of the above bonds will be opened at our office on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst.

These bonds dated June 1, 1866, have thirty years to run, and are secured by a first mortgage and deed of trust to D. R. MARTIN, President Ocean National Bank, and ROBERT TURNER, of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau-st. Principal and interest payable in gold. The interest payable half-yearly at the Ocean National Bank on the 1st days of June and December.

This is believed to be the very best opportunity now offered for investment; this road, now rapidly approaching completion, being the main artery of communication between Washington and Richmond, and consequently between the Northern and Southern States, is seventy miles shorter than the route now in use, which is 171 miles in length.

For full particulars apply to

FISK & BELDEN,

BANKERS,
NO. 27 BROAD-ST.

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Purchased and for sale.
All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.
Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

BONDS.

STATE OF GEORGIA

20-YEAR 7 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, SECURED BY MORTGAGE OF THE WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

The undersigned, agent of the State of Georgia, offers for sale a limited amount of the above-named Bonds, having twenty years to run; coupons payable in this City Jan. 1 and July 1 in each year. These Bonds are issued in sums of one thousand dollars, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The State of Georgia, besides pledging its faith for the redemption of these Bonds and payment of the interest, has executed to three Trustees, George B. Carhart and Robert H. Lowry, of the City of New-York, and Jeremiah Beall, of the City of Milledgeville, State of Georgia, a first and only mortgage upon the Western and Atlantic Railroad as a corporation. On failure of the State to redeem said Bonds at maturity, or in case default shall be made in the payment of any half year's interest on any of the aforesaid Bonds, and such default shall continue for the period of six months after the said coupons shall become due and payable, then and thereupon the principal of the Bonds secured thereby shall become immediately due and payable, and the said Trustees may proceed to foreclose and enforce said mortgage lien, at the request of the holders of said Bonds.

The Western and Atlantic Railroad is 137 miles long, running from Atlanta, Ga., to Chattanooga, Tenn., making close connections with other railroads to the Southern Atlantic cities, the Northern and Eastern cities, Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, thus rendering it an exceedingly valuable and productive property. For many and important reasons these Bonds commend themselves to investors and capitalists as a certain and reliable security.

Circulars containing full particulars will be furnished, and inquiries will be answered at the National Bank of the Republic, in this City, by

T. W. CHICHESTER,
Agent of the State of Georgia.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866.

THE STATE OF GEORGIA proposes to fund its past due bonded debt on the following basis, viz.: It will exchange its new Seven per Cent. Bonds, dated July 1, 1866, for its matured Bonds and Coupons, interest on the new Bonds from that date accruing to holders of Bonds and Coupons so funded. Due notice will be given of time and place of exchange.

JOHN JONES,
Treasurer of the State of Georgia.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

SAMUEL B. HARD,
BANKER AND BROKER,
NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

OFFICE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 3, 1866.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held in this city, at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, Oct. 9, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders are particularly requested to be represented either in person or by proxy. Proxies must be furnished with proper revenue stamps for each signature, and handed to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Company on or before Oct. 1 next.

J. E. JOHNSTON, President.
J. V. H. ALLEN, Secretary and Treasurer.

FORM OF PROXY.

Know all men by these presents, that ——, the subscriber, being Stockholder in the National Express and Transportation Company, do hereby constitute and appoint —— true and lawful attorney and proxy, to represent —— in all general meetings of the Stockholders of said Company, held within six months from and after the date hereof, when —— not personally present or represented by some other proxy, with full power and authority at such general meetings, to give such vote or votes, and to do such other act or acts, as —— could give or do, as a member of the said meetings, if —— personally present; and —— do hereby ratify and confirm whatever vote or votes, act or acts, —— said attorney may lawfully give or do for —— in pursuance of the authority hereby conferred upon him.

WITNESS —— hand and seal this —— day of ——, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Test: [SEAL.] [STAMP.]

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 10, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of Directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of September instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will be open from 10½ to 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will be closed from the 18th to the 26th of September.

F. S. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 West-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Erie Railway Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of said Company, Erie-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on Thursday, the 13th inst., and remain closed until the day after the election.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 151 BROADWAY, (Mercantile Bank Building,) Aug. 23, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the EMPIRE GOLD and SILVER MINING COMPANY of New-York will be held on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company as above. By order of the Trustees.

HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the MOUNT CARBON COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY, and the election of Directors, will be held in the City of New-York, at the office of Grant & Son, No. 62 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, 1866, at 2 o'clock noon.

JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 WALL-ST.

HOLDERS OF WHAT PURPORTS TO be Mariposa First Mortgage Bonds must present their coupons this month to entitle them to exchange the old for the new mortgage bonds.

MARK BRUMAGIM, President.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, next door over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81...	111½	111¾	June, 7-30.........	105¾	106
Coupon, '81...	111½	111¾	July, 7-30.........	105¾	106
5-20 Regist'd, '62	108½	109	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116½	117
5-20 Coupon, '62..	111½	111¾	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116	116½
5-20 Coupon, '64..	108½	108¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115½	116
5-20 Coupon, '65..	108½	109	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114½	115
10-40 Registered.	98½	98¾	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113½	114
10-40 Coupon.....	98½	98¾	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111½	112
N.Y. Bounty Loan	102½	103	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110½
Gold............	144½	145½	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	109½	110
August, 7-30.....	105½	106	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109	109½

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

D. C. & R. H. FISK,

DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,
NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.,
UNDER THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
UNITED STATES 6'S OF 1881.
UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 10-40 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
UNITED STATES COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND ALL OTHER UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,

NO. 71 BROADWAY,
RAILWAY, PETROLEUM, MINING, INSURANCE AND EXPRESS STOCKS,
BOUGHT and SOLD on COMMISSION at the different Stock Boards.

All orders will receive careful and prompt attention.
QUOTATIONS can be had DAILY upon application at our office.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD

7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds,

FOR SALE BY

G. S. ROBBINS & SON,

NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS.

NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BROKERS IN STOCKS AND GOLD

LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS AND FORWARDING AGENTS,
NO. 8 PLACE DE LA BOURSE, PARIS,
Agents for the lines of steamers from Havre to New-York.
A register kept of Americans in Paris.
Issue letters of credit available in all parts of Europe.

£300,000 OR $1,000,000
OF THE
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT, SINKING FUND BONDS
OF THE
ST. CROIX AND LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD COMPANY,
Indorsed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York.
£200 STERLING EACH, DUE JAN. 1, 1876.
Interest 7 per cent, free of Government tax.
Coupons due January and July all payable in gold, at the City Bank, in London. Coupons payable in gold at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, at the option of the holder.

This road, extending from St. Paul, on the Mississippi, and Hudson, on Lake St. Croix, (a branch of the Mississippi,) to Superior and Bayfield, the two important points on Lake Superior; Superior being about the same distance from Buffalo, by water, that Chicago is; and Bayfield about the same distance from Buffalo that Milwaukee is,—makes this Line for an outlet of the products of Northwestern Wisconsin, Minnesota, and portions of Iowa, via Lake Superior, an important one,—as it saves Minnesota nearly three hundred miles, and the other States mentioned an average of about two hundred miles in transportation, and a saving of nearly one-fifth of the value of their products in freight. It is believed that the earnings of the road will prove largely remunerative, independent of the land grant of 6,400 acres, or ten square miles per mile of road, given by Congress. The Chief Engineer's estimate of the net earnings, when the road is finished to the Lake, is over a million and a quarter per annum.

The Company has made a mortgage to secure the payment of £1,200,000, First Mortgage Land Grant Sinking Fund, Seven per Cent. Bonds of £200 sterling each, free of Government tax; principal due Jan. 1, 1880; interest coupons due January and July in each year—both payable at the City Bank of London, in gold, or at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, in gold coin, at the option of the holder. The bonds are deliverable to bearer, or they can be registered on the books of the Company.

The legislation has been examined by Samuel J. Tilden & Andrew H. Green, and Messrs. Emmons & Van Dyke, of Milwaukee, and approved of, and their certificates are attached to the legislation set forth in the Company's pamphlet. The trust deed or mortgage and bonds were prepared by Samuel J. Tilden & Andrew H. Green. One million dollars of these bonds are now offered for sale, and every precaution has been taken to render the principal and interest secure to the bondholders, to wit.:

First—The mortgage covers the roadbed, equipment, lands amounting to 1,504,000 acres, granted by the Government, city property, and all property now owned by the Company, or that may hereafter be acquired by them

Second—By an arrangement with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the City of New-York, whereby they indorse these bonds, promising to pay them at maturity.

Third—By another arrangement with said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, whereby they agree to pay the three coupons falling due, pending the construction of the unfinished portion of the road to the lake.

Fourth—The proceeds of sales of lands are paid into the Trustee's hands, on account of the interest and principal of these bonds.

Fifth—William H. Swift, Samuel J. Tilden and Andrew H. Green, will act as Trustees for the First Mortgage Bondholders, and the avails of the Bonds sold are to be paid to them in trust, to be by them disbursed, upon such vouchers as they may deem sufficient and satisfactory, for work done and materials furnished in and about the construction and equipment of the Road, and for such other expenses of the Company as the said Trustees may deem proper to be paid.

Thus making the bond a desirable one in every particular.

The following extract is from a recent report made by Jno. C. Campbell Esq., Chief Engineer:

"I would respectfully urge upon the Company the desirableness of completing forty miles of road from Hudson northward, and equipping the same for business. This length of road completed will extend ten miles into the timber, giving great value to our lands, now much sought for, and enable us to cut and bring to the lake a portion of the timber with which these lands are covered. Good pine logs are to-day worth $13 per M. B. M., in Lake St. Croix, and if our road to-day was completed and fully equipped for forty miles, I do not think I exaggerate in saying that we could earn $1,000 per day net in carrying out our lumber, together with the local business to be done upon this portion of the road.

$800,000 will complete and equip the first forty miles, much of this part of the line being already graded.

I am satisfied by further examination, that the estimate of earnings for the road, when completed through to the lake, made by me in February last, will be fully realized. The wheat crop of Minnesota for this year is estimated at 16,000,000 bushels."

Drafts on New-York current funds or Government obligations (the highest price will be allowed for the latter) may be sent to us at our expense, when the bonds will be sent by express, free of charge, to the purchaser.

It is the intention to place the securities of this Company upon the Brokers Board as soon as 40 miles of road are ready for operation.

LUDLOW PATTON & CO., No. 6 Wall-st.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK.—THE books for the increase of the capital stock of the TENNESSEE NATIONAL BANK OF MEMPHIS, Tennessee, will remain open only a few days longer for subscriptions of stock, at the banking house of Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., where CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSITS will be immediately furnished.

OCTOBER DIVIDEND.—There will be a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TEN (10) PER CENT. made payable Oct. 2, 1866, on the old and new stock that may be subscribed at that time.

Eastern dividends will be payable at the banking house of Messrs. Howes & Macy. Collections and other business through this bank will be promptly attended to without charge when in behalf of its stockholders.

GEORGE R. RUTTER, President,
WALTER S. MORGAN, Cashier.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York and Fishkill Iron Company, will be held at their Office, No. 186 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 24, 1866, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 233 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays, from 10 to 7.

STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
On sums from $1 to $5,000.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Oct. 1.

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the improved EMPIRE GAS-BURNERS, all sizes, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., and No. 263 Canal-st. (near Broadway.)

AUCTION SALES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1866.

GOVERNMENT VESSELS AT AUCTION, BY JOHN H. DRAPER, AUCTIONEER.

The following Government vessels will be sold at public auction, at the Government wharf, Castle Garden, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, viz:

Steamboat *Mary Benton*, 365 tons.
Steamboat *C. W. Thomas*, 250 tons, and
Barge *Cedar Hill*, (double deck.)
Payments to be made in Government funds.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brevet Major-General and Quartermaster.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Sept 6, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, TUESDAY, the second (2d) day of October, at the office of the officer commanding the Naval Ordnance Depot at Jefferson Barracks Reserve, near St. Louis, Mo., about five thousand (5,000) barrels of powder, composed of cannon, mortar and musket powders.

The powders will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms cash in Government funds, one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powders must be removed from the grounds, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages, where the powder is not in barrels.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, OCT 2,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of John McC. Sutherland, Esq., Referee, No. 202 Madison-av., the four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, and in complete order; house 25x50 with an extension 11x20; lot 25x95. The above offers a rare opportunity for those desiring to make an investment in first-class Murray Hill property. Also Brooklyn property—2 lots of land south side South 3d-st., 133 feet 6 inches east of 4th-st. Each lot 25x95.

Maps and particulars at the office.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the salesroom No. 60 Liberty-st. a large and elegant assortment, consisting of every variety of Parlor, Bedroom, Library, Dining-room and other elegant furniture.

To be peremptorily sold without reserve.

A. COLEMAN, Assignee.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

United States Vermont District, s. s.—Pursuant to a warrant of sale to me directed, issued out of the Honorable District Court of the United States for the District of Vermont, I shall sell at public auction, at the Custom House, in Burlington, Vermont, on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property, viz.: 1,800 dressed ermine skins.

Given under my hand at Chester, in said district, this 15th day of September, A. D. 1866.

H. H. HENRY, Marshal.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15, 1866.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL OFFER at public auction the following named vessels:

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, BOSTON, ON THE 3D OCTOBER, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The JOHN ADAMS, sailing sloop-of-war, of 700 tons, old measurement.
The VINCENNES, sailing sloop-of-war, of 700 tons, old measurement.
The FEARNOT, sailing-ship, of 1,012 tons, old measurement.
The TREFOIL, screw-steamer, of 370 tons, old measurement.
The PORT ROYAL, paddle-steamer, of 805 tons, old measurement, (hull only.)
The PONTOOSUC, paddle-steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement, (hull only.)

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, ON THE 5TH OCTOBER, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.

The PAMPERO, sailing-ship, of 1,375 tons, old measurement.
The SOUTH CAROLINA, screw-steamer, of 1,165 tons, old measurement, (of iron.)
The XIBISCUS, screw-steamer, of 406 tons, old measurement.
The SPIREA, screw-steamer, of 406 tons, old measurement.
The MARIGOLD, screw-steamer, of 115 tons, old measurement.
The DUMBARTON, paddle-steamer, of 636 tons, old measurement (of iron.)
The PONTIAC, paddle-steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement.
The IOSCO, paddle-steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement.
The SEBAGO, paddle-steamer, of 832 tons, old measurement.
The TRITONIA, paddle-steamer, of 202 tons, old measurement.
The OCTORARA, paddle-steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement, (hull only.)

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, PHILADELPHIA, ON THE 9TH OCTOBER, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The ST. LOUIS, sailing sloop-of-war, of 700 tons, old measurement.
The PRINCETON, receiving-ship, of 990 tons, old measurement.
The CLYMATIS, screw-steamer, of 296 tons, old measurement.
The ALTHEA, screw-steamer, of 72 tons, old measurement.
The KINEO, screw-steamer, of 507 tons, old measurement.
The CIMARRON, paddle-steamer, of 860 tons, old measurement.
The HORNET, paddle-steamer, of 838 tons, old measurement, (of iron.)
The BOXER, paddle steamer, of 491 tons, old measurement, (of iron.)

These vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards.

Twenty per centum of the amount of purchase-money must be deposited the day of the sale, and the remainder must be paid and the vessels removed from the Navy-yard within two weeks from the day of sale.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair will, until the 10th October, receive tenders for the purchase of the sloop-of-war DALE, of 566 tons, now lying at the United States Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., where the vessel and the inventory can be examined.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1857, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, the 29th day of September, 1866, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, to and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures, and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned by or in any way belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1856, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH.

No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.

All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.

EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, } Trustees and
GEO. HOADLY, } Attorneys.

CINCINNATI, June 22, 1866.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT, No. 61 Chambers-st., N. Y.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Bonded Warehouse in basement of No. 40 Cortlandt-st., on September 1st, at 11 A. M., for nonpayment of taxes under the Internal Revenue Law, the following named articles, the property of the Havana Cigar Manufacturing Company, viz.:

21 presses (double.)
1 case containing wood screws for presses.
42 stands.
2 cases of guage boxes.
10 cases containing about 1,500 pounds stem and stem smoking tobacco.
1 case containing tobacco sundries, tools, &c.
5 large tables.
31 chairs.
1 tub containing tobacco.
1 wooden shovel.
1 case containing 25,800 cigarettes.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.—COPAKE IRON MINES.—In pursuance of a vote of the stockholders, will be sold at public auction, at the Company's office, in Copake, Columbia County, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of October, at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon, the entire property of the Copake Iron Mines, consisting of some fifty acres of ore land, 200 acres of farming and 750 acres of woodland, or, in all, about 1,000 acres, according to map and descriptions; together with all the buildings, fixtures, erections, machinery, apparatus and materials, now on the premises and belonging to said Company. Sale positive. For further information apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

By order of the Trustees.

CHARLES H. MILLS, President.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

CARRIAGES, COUPES, ROCKAWAYS, &C.—On THURSDAY, Sept. 20, at 9½ o'clock, in front of the auction-room, No. 724 Broadway, and directly opposite New-York Hotel, two coupes; rockaways, in good order, with pole and shafts; one English-built coupe, complete and in good order; one pony phaeton, but little used; one square-box side-spring trotting wagon, nearly new; one cabriola, in good order, with double harness; and one new shifting-top buggie. N. B. Remember the hour, 9½ A. M. Parties wanting will find this a favorable opportunity to purchase.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, SEPT. 18, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:

MALAGA LEMONS—594 Boxes prime Malaga Lemons.
MALAGA RAISINS—1,500 Packages Malaga Raisins.
SMYRNA FIGS—6 Cases Smyrna Figs.
LEMON JUICE—5 Pipes Lemon Juice.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE, Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (200 last year) for the past eleven years.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE MISSES REES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn, Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.

All applications, either personally or by letter, may be made at No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 20th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

GERMAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH INSTITUTE, No. 1,142 Broadway, corner 26th-st. Reopening MONDAY, Sept. 10.

E. KOESSLY.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.

The next session of this Institution commences THURSDAY, Sept. 6. The Academy is located on the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. In the extent and appearance of its buildings, and in the beauty and healthfulness of its situation, this Academy is unsurpassed by any school in the country. Advantages of the highest character are afforded for the acquisition of a thorough English, Commercial, Scientific, Classical and Military Education. Cadets of correct deportment study in their private rooms. Careful attention is bestowed upon the moral and religious training of cadets. Circulars can be obtained of CHARLES W. ROGERS, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st., or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A., Chester, Delaware Co., Penn.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Prof. A. BOURSAUD, late Principal of the Brooklyn Heights Institute, will reopen his school on the 19th of September next at Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, 25 miles from the City. The French is the language of the family, and will be constantly used in the Institution. Circulars may be obtained by writing or applying to Messrs. IVISON, PHINNEY & Co., Publishers, No. 48 Walker-st., or at the present residence of the Principal, No. 4 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON, Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,) will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, at No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The ninth annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, next, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination.

For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York,

THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Warden of Columbia College Law School.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE.

At Fort Washington, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road, reopens Sept. 10. Thirty acres of beautiful grounds on the Hudson; a complete gymnasium and a safe skating pond, make this the most delightful place for a boarding-school. Classes, higher mathematics and four modern languages, are taught by nine resident teachers. All the scholars speak French, English and Spanish, and many German. Circulars: Broadway No. 183, Milhau's drug-store; No. 411, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 813, drug-store.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.

Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept 10. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

SELECT PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

"THE SERAPEIUM,"

No. 896 Broadway. Classes limited to six. Circulars at CHAS. SCRIBNER & CO.'S, No. 654 Broadway, in the Educational Department.

DREW SEMINARY,

For ladies, will open Sept. 20; location beautiful, buildings elegant and tastefully furnished; faculty competent and experienced; boarding pupils limited to sixty. Apply for circular to H. B. LANE, No. 161 Nassau-st., or GEO. C. SMITH, Principal, Carmel, N. Y.

PARISIAN FRENCH.

MADEMOISELLE DE WAILLY

Has just returned, and will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes, Sept. 20. Personal applications from 7 till 8 P. M. 136 East 40th-st.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will commence Sept. 17.

For board or tuition apply at No. 86 Montague-st. Brooklyn, N. Y., or by note to

CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

MISS OLSSEN'S English and French Classes for young ladies, No. 282 4th-av., will reopen Sept. 20.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing between A. BERNARD and P. M. W. REDFIELD is dissolved by mutual consent. The school will hereafter be conducted under the sole direction of the undersigned.

P. M. W. REDFIELD.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S English, French and Classical School for Young Gentlemen will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested. The Primary Department receives children of six years of age and upward.

LITCHFIELD BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The Fall term will open Oct. 16, with a full corps of teachers. Three Departments—Classical, Commercial and Primary. For circulars and full particulars address GEO. W. MASON, Secretary, Litchfield, Conn.

REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:

E. S. Van Winkle, Esq.; Wm. E. Curtis, LL. D.; Hon. L. B. Woodruff, LL. D.; Prof. Wm. G. Peck, Columbia College.

S. ALBAN'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—This school will reopen in the rooms attached to S. Alban's Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 47th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, 1866. For prospectus apply at the principal's residence, No. 99 East 49th-st., in person, or by letter. Rev. McWALTER BERNARD NOYES, A. M., Principal.

WYOMANOCK FEMALE SEMINARY, New-Lebanon, Columbia County, N. Y.—This institution, which has been in successful operation during five years, will reopen Sept. 12; five or six more boarding pupils can be accommodated. For particulars or circular address as above.

MISS E. C. HATCH, Principal.
MRS. K. M. HATCH, Assistant Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate school for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 19th September. Address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York of Saml. D. Babcock, No. 14 Broad-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, 53 Park-place.

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTING AND engineering and naval architecture taught at Hosack Hall, No. 57 West 44th-st., by teachers from Ericsson's office, together with a full classical and commercial course. Will open Sept. 11. Rev. JAMES McDOUGALL, Jr., A. M., Director. Circulars at the Broadway bookstores.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH and English school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. The preparatory class for boys, No. 68 West 11th-st., connected with this school, will reopen Sept. 20. Their course will comprise, English, French and Latin.

WANTED—A POSITION AS VISITING, RESIdent, or traveling governess or companion, in a first-class family of wealth, liberality, and refinement, for a young lady, pleasing person, attractive manners, highly accomplished mind, amiable disposition. Address PIANIST, Station G.

M. ERNEST FISTON'S FRENCH, ENGlish and Classical School for Boys, (formerly C. D. Morris',) No. 55 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 10.

Circulars obtained at the school after Sept. 1.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

MRS. C. W. HORTON'S FRENCH AND English School for young ladies, will reopen at Tarrytown, N. Y., Sept. 19, with able and experienced teachers in every department. Boarders limited to fifteen. For circulars, address as above.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—The sixth annual session of this institution commenced on the 10th inst. For circulars apply at the school, corner of 16th-st. and Rutherford-place.

HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 49 West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 17.

THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR children will reopen Sept. 17, at No. 70 West 37th-st. For circulars, &c., call upon or address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French school, for young ladies and children, No. 53 West 32d st., will reopen on MONDAY, 17th of September.

MISS YOUNG WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 1,214 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The scholars are exercised daily in a spacious gymnasium.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

THE MISSES WATSON WILL REOPEN their English and French school, for day scholars and boarding pupils, on MONDAY, the 24th September, at No. 58 West 25th-st.

CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen Monday, Sept. 3. Pupils thoroughly prepared for College.

MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 3.

P. A. ANDREW.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS' English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House, Ladies' Collegiate course, reopens TUESDAY, 18th inst.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av., for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.

Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 20, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, With PRIMARY and COMMERCIAL Departments, Reopens Sept. 10. Circulars at the University.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 685 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts., opens Sept. 17. See circular.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY. (Two hours from New-York by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, foot of Whitehall-st.)

The sixth Academic year of this Institution commences with its Fall Term on the third WEDNESDAY of September (19th.)

A careful selection of experienced Instructors assures a thorough academic course, while the past reputation of the school for physical training, sustained by the marked improvement in the physique of the hundred cadets on the roll of the year just closed, will be enhanced by the accession of an accomplished Instructor in the Department of Physiology and the Natural Sciences, who will give special attention to teaching the Laws of Life and Health.

For catalogues apply at No. 21 Park-place, N. Y., or at Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy, N. J.) to FRED. N. KNAPP, Principal, or MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 20th of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

Offers to a small and select number of pupils the highest educational advantages, both solid and ornamental, and superior home accommodations.

Term opens Sept. 18.

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WATERBURY, CONN.

The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.

Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered. H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

ELOCUTION.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will receive private pupils, and will resume her instruction in schools in New-York and its vicinity early in October. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 136 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, Corner of 38th-st. and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 24. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS will reopen his school for boys Sept. 10, at the HARVARD ROOMS, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

MRS. FITZ HENRI Will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 40 Irving-place, on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—MME. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 2d of October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.

The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

The location, one of the most desirable in the City, will be made known the 15th of September, when Mlle. Rostan will be home to receive applications personally; till then, all letters to be addressed to Miss L. F. ROSTAN, Box No. 4,165 General Post-office, New-York City. Circulars sent if desired.

A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH CLASSES for ladies and gentlemen will reopen Sept. 20. One to meet at No. 9 University-place, one near 40th-st., and one on Brooklyn Heights. In his instruction Mr. F. aims to follow the method of nature, that by which a child learns to speak, viz: the constant repetition of sentences until they become permanently impressed upon the memory, and their correct use becomes a fixed habit. By thus dealing with the mechanical difficulties, apart from the theoretical, the mastery of spoken language is speedily acquired. Mr. F. will be at No. 9 University-place from Sept. 15, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., and 7½ and 8 P. M. The first term of 20 lessons is $30; the second, $25; the third, $20; the fourth, $15. Address letters Post-office Box No. 6,138.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—THE NEXT session opens on MONDAY, October 1, 1866. The course extends through two years, but students may enter the second year if qualified. Graduates are admitted members of the bar in New-York. For full information address the subscriber, at University Buildings, Washington square, New-York City.

JOHN NORTON POMEROY,
Dean of Law Faculty.

UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.—D. O. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The seventy-fifth year of this time-honored Institution will commence Sept. 11, with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers.

Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at ALLIGER'S, No. 67 Wall-st.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Broadway and 93d-st., New-York—Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French and classical instruction, on the plan of the French Lycées. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The fifty-eighth semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. For circulars apply to the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 111 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Complete English and French instruction; diplomas awarded; French spoken in a few months by the boarders.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS FREE for parents and guardians, at book-store, No. 430 Broome, corner Crosby-st.; complete record of teachers wanting positions is also kept. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., will be reopened Sept. 17. Circulars at the school, Lockwood's, No. 411, and Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, GOSHEN, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 17. A few vacancies.

M. L. READ, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWELVE BOYS.—Morris, Conn. For circulars containing references, address SAMUEL M. ENSIGN.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 150 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL reopens Sept. 17, at No. 1,149 Broadway.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ESSEX, Conn.—Fall term commences Sept. 5. $300 per annum. Address M. A. CUMMING for catalogue.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS will reopen Sept. 17th, at No. 11 West 27th-st. Applications received after the 12th.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 66 West 46th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City. Year commences Sept. 4. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MR. RICHARD P. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,182 Broadway.

MISS COMSTOCK WILL RECEIVE A limited number of boarding and day pupils at her residence, No. 7 East 27th-st. Classes reopen Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., (old No. 77,) near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISHkill-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 17.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYtown, N. Y., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 6. 1866

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, (Classical, Commercial English and French, with preparatory departments,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, Geo. W. Clarke, A. M., Principal, fits students of all ages for business or college, opens its twenty-fourth academic year MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1866. Location unsurpassed for health, pleasantness and quiet, and accessible by rail from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas. Rooms large, well ventilated, and light. System of instruction matured through twenty-three years of successful experience, and administered by an ample corps of accomplished and thorough teachers. School always open for inspection of parents, and the Principal, who resides in the Institute, may be conferred with day or evening.

Reference is made only to the present patrons, among whom are:

Hon. F. A. Conkling,	Nicholas Quackenbos, Esq.,	S. M. Beard,
Hon. W. R. Beebe,	Geo. Mitchell,	George Hoffman,
A. R. Wetmore,	Gen. J. P. Hatch,	Ch. Schlessenger
Robert Bonner,	Gardiner A. Sage,	E. O. Lamson,
Charles Bliven,	Francis P. Sage,	E. O. Jenkins,
Th. E. Tomlinson,	Thos. M. Taylor,	Stephen Philbin,
Nelson Sherwood,	N. W. Graham,	C. C. Merchant,
E. G. Burling,	Dr. S. T. Hubbard,	Jno. W. Lewis,
Isaac S. Kirtland,	Dr. A. P. Dalrymple,	R. T. Edwards,
Dan'l E. Delavan,	Dr. H. M. Aschenbrenner,	Victor Freund,
D. H. Baldwin,	John Tappin,	J. B. Thompson,
A. J. McWhirter,		H. Oberndorfer,
		Isaac S. Valentine

and more than one hundred other well-known citizens, whose names, with those of their sons, are contained in the catalogue and circular to be had at the Institute.

N. B.—Students for College, West Point and Naval Academy are allowed (individually) to advance to higher classes as rapidly as their attainments permit.

CHEVE'S NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE, Under the management of SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA, Residence No. 17 Great Jones-st., will open Oct. 1, at MASONIC BUILDING, 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., New-York, where meanwhile he will be present on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 10 A. M. till 12 M., and from 3 to 5 P. M., to distribute circulars and explain all particulars of his method. Subscription lists and circulars also at Messrs. Hall & Sons, No. 243 Broadway, up stairs.

PROF. C. BASSINI writes to Signor Borra: "My good friend—Your system is all that is needed; and when this shall be well understood, you and Cheve will have done more good than any other musicians for the advancement of the musical art in this country."

For references, terms, &c., see Circulars.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 907 Broadway

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Nos. 161 FIFTH-AV. and 937 BROADWAY, corner 22d-st., REOPENS SEPT. 17.

Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access, indeed for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Gymnastic instruction will be provided. For several years the roll of pupils has annually increased from 30 to 50 per cent., exceeding now 100. Very few have left, in some years none, for other schools. A fine class is preparing for college. Parents are invited to call.

Several names of patrons for two or more years follow:

Jno. Auchincloss.	Hon. W. E. Dodge.	Wm. L. Skidmore.
Chas. G. Barrett.	Henry Day.	John Sherwood.
Wm. R. Bliss.	Edmund Dwight.	Cyrus A. Smith.
John S. Boyd.	Rev. T. Edwards.	G. M. Speir.
J. H. Burton.	George Gordon.	James Stokes.
Benj. F. Butler.	Parker Handy.	Chas. N. Talbot.
L. B. Cannon.	Oliver Harriman.	Geo. P. Trigg.
Watson E. Case.	Enoch Ketcham.	A. S. Underhill.
John R. Cecil.	Calvin E. Knox.	H. C. Van Vorst.
Nath. Chater.	Legrand Lockwood.	Ralph Wells.
Kenny Couillard.	Robert Schell.	John C. Work.
Jos. M. Cooper.	Henry Shaw.	Thos. S. Young.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE WILL REOPEN SEPT. 1, 1866.

For circulars, address BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, New-York.

FOUR BOARDING PUPILS, (BOYS,) Will be received into the family of the Principal of the SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, Philadelphia, Penn. Address Prof. JOHN P. BIRCH, A. M., No. 639 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE.

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J. The Fall term will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. For information apply to Rev. THOMAS G. WALL, Principal.

MISS HAVENS, NO. 250 MADISON-AV., will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 20. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING.

At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.

The Fall term commences Sept. 13. For catalogues, containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President

PARKER ACADEMY.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn. For circular address Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

MLLES. AUBERT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 238 EAST 13TH-ST., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12.

MME. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 20.

Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 26th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circular.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys, Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Penn. A Home School for good boys. Thorough instruction, healthy and free from bad influences; eight experienced teachers represent the various departments. Catalogues of Messrs. Harris & Bro., No. 49 John-st., or address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

DR. B. W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL AT NO. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 24. Names of some parents of pupils as references: Wm. A. Booth, James Breath, Charles E. Butler, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Wm. M. Evarts, F. V. Hamlin, Dr. J. Linsly, George D. Munroe, Robert McKim, Jos. Nason, Dennis Perkins, E. T. Tefft, J. B. Varnum.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING Institute, No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York. Individual instruction in all branches. Full commercial, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given; pupils are received at any time; open day and evening; Fall term commences September 3. Address Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, recently of New-York City, now located in College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 18. The site is healthy and beautiful, and the grounds afford ample opportunity for recreation.

PELHAM SCHOOL.—PROTESTANT SCHOOL for 25 boys, near New-Rochelle. DAVID CHERBULIER, Principal. Prof. M. CHENEVIERE, First Assistant. Fifth annual term begins Sept. 17. Circulars at Paillard & Co.'s, No. 21 Maiden-lane, and at Christern's, No 863 Broadway.

MADAME VALENCIA'S INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, 124th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Harlem, resumes exercises on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19. The School is conducted on the most approved plan, combining all the advantages of a polite and liberal education.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS UNDER thirteen years of age, in the home of a clergyman, thirty miles from New-York; will open Sept. 18. Circulars may be found at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Scribner's, No. 654 Broadway.

MISS AUGUSTA ZARN WILL OPEN A German, English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 3, at No. 15 East Warren-st., Brooklyn. Miss Augusta Zarn will be at home Sept. 1 to receive applications.

GROVE HILL INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., offers a pleasant home, kind care and thorough instruction to twelve boys. Term commences Sept. 17.

S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on 3d September. Circulars may be had by addressing Miss HENDERSON, Mamaroneck. A French teacher wanted.

UNION HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—Miss HELEN M. G. STEVENS, Principal. The thirtieth year opens TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Catalogues, with full particulars, sent on application.

CORNWALL'S CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 55 West 32d-st. The tenth year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstores of Ivison, Phinney & Co., Appleton's and others, and at the school-rooms.

MRS. BROWN HAS REMOVED HER ENGLISH and French school for young ladies and children, from No. 71 West 29th-st. to No. 22 West 19th-st., where it will be reopened TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Applicants for admission to the Collegiate Department will present themselves for examination on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 9½ A. M., in the council-room of the University.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, N. Y., opens on Sept. 4. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, AFTER ONE year of absence in Europe, will, as before, make engagements to teach in schools as well as in private. Address J. LEROUX, No. 411 4th-av.

MISS PERINE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 62 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open at No. 923 Broadway, Sept. 17.

INSTRUCTION.

HOME INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y. MISS M. METCALF, Principal.

Christmas Term will begin WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars, with full particulars, can be had on application, from the Principal.

MISS ABBOTT'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH day school, No. 26 East 15th-st., reopens Tuesday, Sept. 18.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 42d-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

SPECIAL CARE, WITH APPROPRIATE instruction, for six boys, in the family of Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

TEACHERS.

ADULT OR GROWN PUPILS PREferred. All English branches (composition particularly), music, drawing. References, institutions and first families of New-York. GOVERNESS, No. 18 St. Mark's-place.

A LADY OF THIRTEEN YEARS' EXperience in teaching music, French, (spoken,) Latin and English, desires an engagement as resident teacher in a school or family. Highest references given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 1,404 N. Y. Post-office.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TEACHING, having at present only one pupil, desires further employment as assistant in a school or as visiting governess in a family. Address Miss J. SOUTHMAYD, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

AN INSTRUCTOR IS WANTED TO COMplete a course of study in German language and literature, and to give a knowledge of Greek. Address LINGUIST, Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS WANTED—CLASSICS. APPLY at No. 212 5th-av., from 10 to 11 A. M.

DIVIDENDS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY hereby give public notice, as agreed by law, that the following are all the Dividends declared and payable upon its Capital Stock, which have remained unclaimed by the person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years next preceding Aug. 31, 1866.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Nos. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866.

Date of Dividend.	Name of Stockholder.	Resid'e as far as Known.	Amount of Div'd.	No. of Shares.
1861.				
May 22..	Peter Goslins........	....	$50	10
Aug. 22..	S. D. Carroll, Agent..	....	50	10
Aug. 22..	Hannah Frankfield..	....	50	10
Aug. 22..	P. M. Hawkins......	....	25	5
Aug. 22..	W. H. Potter........	....	100	20
Aug. 22..	Theo. Rogers........	....	40	8
Aug. 22..	Amos Robbins........	....	250	50
Aug. 22..	P. P. Shaw..........	....	25	5
Nov. 13..	S. D. Carroll, Agent.	....	50	10
Nov. 13..	C. G. Clark..........	....	250	50
Nov. 13..	J. N. Scott..........	....	50	10
1862.				
Feb. 20..	Jno. Alexander......	....	25	5
Feb. 20..	Wm. Duer............	....	100	20
Feb. 20..	S. D. Carroll, Agent..	....	50	10
Feb. 20..	Wm. H. Potter........	....	100	20
Feb. 20..	Maxwell & Co........	....	25	5
Feb. 20..	Abrm. Storms........	....	50	10
Feb. 20..	J. N. Scott..........	....	50	10
May 23..	A. L. Anderson......	....	125	25
May 23..	J. B. Hull............	....	100	20
Aug. 22..	Arethusa Hall........	....	25	5
Aug. 22..	Rd. Jenkins..........	....	25	5
Aug. 22..	A. Mygatt............	....	100	20
Aug. 22..	Margt. Schoonmaker	....	150	30
Nov. 12..	E. O'Neill............	....	25	5
Nov. 12..	W. H. Potter........	....	100	20
1863.				
Feb. 20..	J. B. Krug..........	....	125	25
May 22..	Maria H. Williams..	....	20	4
Aug. 20..	Wm. C. Egleston....	....	75	15
Aug. 20..	E. J. King..........	....	50	10
Aug. 20..	Joseph H. King......	....	50	10
Aug. 20..	Wm. H. Norris......	....	125	25
Aug. 20..	Mary Whitehouse....	....	5	1
Nov. 11..	Rd. Jenkins..........	....	25	5
1864.				
Feb. 17..	Edward P. Clark....	....	25	5
May 19..	Edward P. Clark....	....	25	5
May 19..	Lockwood & Norris..	....	250	50
May 19..	H. J. Wolcott........	....	25	5
Aug. 17..	W. H. Marston & Co.	....	25	5

City and County of New-York, ss.: CHARLES S. ABERCROMBIE, being duly sworn, saith: I reside in the City of New-York, and am Treasurer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The foregoing is a true and accurate statement, compiled from the Company's books of all Dividends and interest declared and payable upon any of the Stock of said Company, which at the date of said statement has remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years next preceding.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1866.

EDWIN F. COREY, Jr.,
Notary Public, City of New-York.

[Five-cent Internal Revenue Stamp canceled.]

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, NO. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1866.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

10,000 pounds PLUG TOBACCO, three-quarters in half-boxes and one-quarter in quarter-boxes, of a grade not inferior to the grade commonly known as "Navy Plug;" each plug to weigh, as nearly as possible, one (1) pound. It will only be purchased "tax paid."

Boxes to be of the best kind, made for the purpose.

Samples of the Tobacco must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein.

The tare of each package of Tobacco purchased must be carefully ascertained, and with the gross and net weight marked thereon. It will be verified by stripping a sufficient number of boxes, and the Tobacco inspected and compared with the retained samples at the time of delivery.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Brvt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, for the construction of the following street improvements, to wit, stone-block pavements:

Fifty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Eighth avenues.
Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Tenth avenues.
Canal-street, from Broadway to West-street.
Pine-street, from Pearl to Front-street.
Pine-street, from South to Front-street.
Front-street, from Wall-street to Old-slip.
Forty-eighth-street, from East side of Seventh-avenue to Broadway.
Fifty-third-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenues.
William-street, from Beaver to Pearl-street.
Fiftieth-street, from Seventh to Ninth-avenue.
Vestry-street, from Greenwich to Canal-street, and Thirtieth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue.

Also, for the construction of sewers in Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, with branches in Eleventh-avenue; Hudson-street, between Grove and Hammond streets, and Greenwich-street, between Christopher and Hammond streets; Houston-street, between Thompson and Lawrence streets; between Fifty-first and Fifty-sixth streets and between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River; Lewis-street between Broome and Stanton streets; One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street between Third and Fourth avenues Leroy-street between Bedford-street and St. Luke's place; and Laurens-street between Canal and Broome with branches to Grand-street, and for six receiving basins and culverts, and for an outlet sewer in Thirty-third-street, at East River, with branches in First-avenue and in Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.

Plans may be seen and blank forms for bids and specifications obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Sept. 13, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS indorsed "Proposals for Embankment," also with name of bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY Sept. 26, 1866, for the making an embankment (of about 4,500 cubic yards of material) against the north side of the old receiving reservoir in Central Park.

Forms, which must in all cases be used for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Sept. 12, 1866.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES J. HOYT, Plaintiff, against GEORGE R. GRAHAM, Defendant. Summons—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 16 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirty-nine hundred and twelve dollars and eighty-six cents, with interest from the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, beside the costs of this action.

EDWARD B. MERRILL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Dated 27th August, 1866.

[U. S. Int. Rev. Stamp, 50 cents, canceled.]

Au. 28—law6wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS M. McLEAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of WILLIAM LINTZ, No. 165 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 14, 1866.

EDWIN L. ABEL, } Executors.
WILLIAM LINTZ, }

s18-law6mTu*

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.

FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWARD, [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 19
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 26.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 3.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 10.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 17.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER SCOTIA EMBARK from the Company's wharf, Jersey City, between 11 and 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6
EUROPE.....LAMARIE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

SCOTLAND.....Hall.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
ENGLAND.....Grace.....SATURDAY, Sept. 29
ERIN.....Cutting.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6
HELVETIA.....Ogilvie.....SATURDAY, Oct 13

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency. Passage from London, $90, $60 and 30 gold.

BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 26.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 6.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Oct. 27.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, November 7

The British iron steamship BELLONA, 3,000 tons, now lying at Pier No. 3, North River, will sail for London direct on Wednesday, Sept. 26, at 12 noon.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF MANCHESTER, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45, North River, for Queenstown and Liverpool, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, carrying a limited number of steerage passengers only. For passage apply at the Company's offices, No. 5 Broadway.
JNO. G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL – CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF MANCHESTER.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 19
CITY OF EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 22
CITY OF LIMERICK.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 26
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 29
CITY OF DUBLIN.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 3

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States Currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely.

FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon.....$100 | Lower Saloon.....$80
Second class...$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
CHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, and taking passengers to England, France and Germany, leave New-York on the following THURSDAYS:

BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 h. p., Sept. 20.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 1,000 tons, 1,000 h. p., Oct. 4.

For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st., New-York.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE IRISH PORTS.

The favorite passenger steamers of THE ANCHOR LINE.

KINGDOM.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
COLUMBIA.....SATURDAY, Sept. 29

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin, cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabins, $100 and $90; steerage, $37.

For further information apply at the company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

HECLA.....Sept. 19
PALMYRA.....Sept. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown.....$36 Currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

To sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, carrying the U. S. Mail. The U. S. M. Steamship BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, will positively sail on the above day.

The ATLANTIC will follow Oct. 4.

For freight or passage, apply to RUGER BROTHERS, General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

LEXOW & RUST, No. 2 New Chambers-st., Passenger Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

The first-class British iron steamship "MELITA," Capt. HARDIE, will sail for the above port from Pier 46, East River, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

For freight or passage apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

PANAMA, NEW-ZELAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zeland, on the 24th of June, by steamship KAKAI, followed by the KAIKOURA, MATAURA and RUAHINE monthly.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zeland and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The voyages of the Company's ships will be made in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

TIME.—From New-York to Wellington, 40 days; from Panama to Wellington, 28 days; to Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional; Wellington to New-York, 42 days; Wellington to Panama, 28 days; from Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly. Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, or CHAS. W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
WM. G. SEALY, Agent, Panama.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—THE United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Co. will dispatch the elegant and popular steamship GUIDING STAR, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on SATURDAY, Sept. 22. Freight will be received at pier No. 43 North River, commencing 17th inst. For engagement of freight and passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.

The General Transatlantic Company will dispatch the following first-class steamers:

VERA CRUZ, Capt. HILLYARD, Oct. 3.
FLORIDE, ——, Oct. 31.
TAMPICO, Capt. GILBERT PIERRE, Nov. 28.

Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates. Apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M. The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships

EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Sept. 19.
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Sept. 26.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Oct. 3.

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

SEPT. 1.—NEW-YORK, Capt. WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.

SEPT. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

SEPT. 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on FRIDAY, Sept. 21, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 38 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

The steamer EMILY B. SOUDER will leave THURSDAY, Sept. 20, at 3 P. M.

Through bills of lading for freights will be signed at the pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.

AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$37 00	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27 00	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34 00	Mobile	51 95

and New-Orleans $55, which includes all charges except meals on railroad.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON.....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES.....Capt. T. H. MORTON.

Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to

Augusta	$27	Eufaula	$35	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31	Albany	$35	Mobile	51 95
Columbus	35	Atlanta	34	New-Orleans	55 00

which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.

Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, leaves THURSDAY, Sept. 20, at 3 P. M.

Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.

Freight received daily; through rates furnished.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

CHANGE OF DAY. EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship NIGHTINGALE, G. F. CARPENTER, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,

The favorite sidewheel steamships

ALABAMA, LIMEBURNER, Commander, sails Sept. 22.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Sept. 29.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points. Elegant passenger accommodations.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR CHINA—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. GEO. E. LANE, will sail from foot of 12th-st., East River, on or about Oct. 1, for Hong Kong, via the Cape of Good Hope, taking a limited number of first cabin passengers. Connections at Hong Kong for Shanghae and Yokohama. For passage apply at the Company's office, No. 59 Wall-st.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

At greatly reduced rates.

For passage or freight apply at No. 177 west corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The A 1 steamship STARLIGHT, PEDRICK, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, from Pier No. 14, East River. Bills of lading signed at office.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

LOW RATES TO NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.

FREIGHTS.

To Norfolk, Measurement Goods, 6 cents per foot; Flour 25 cents per barrel.

To Richmond, measurement goods, 8 cents per foot; flour, 30 cents per barrel.

PASSAGE.

To Norfolk $6. City Point and Richmond $8.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER, Every SATURDAY at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, Every WEDNESDAY at 12 M. From Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,) Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The new and elegant steamship AGNES will leave as above, from Pier No. 36 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, at 12 M., in place of the steamship ALBEMARLE.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

OUTSIDE LINE STEAMSHIPS,

FOR WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN, D. C., AND ALEXANDRIA, VA. BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship THAMES, Capt. SWIFT, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cedar-st., corner West.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship MONTGOMERY will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cor. Cedar and West sts.

DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MONTEREY will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

Bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship SHERIDAN, Capt. J. H. BOLTON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE ELEGANT and popular steamship QUAKER CITY, W. H. WEST, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River. Passage, $25.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent. No. 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, FROM AUG. 13, 1866.

Leave James-slip, New-York:

8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.

The new and commodious steamer, WILLIAM COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton. Freight received every day. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Tuesday trip. For further information apply to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

INDEPENDENT LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

Fare to Providence, $2. Fare to Boston, $3.

The new side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

SEPTEMBER, 1866.—SHREWSBURY and Long Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Sept. 12, 4½ P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 12, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 13, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 13, 7 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 14, 11½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 14, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 15, 1 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 15, 8 A. M.
Sunday, Sept. 16, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 16, 12½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 17, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 18, 9½ A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1 P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 19, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 19, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 20, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 20, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 21, 12 M.	Friday, Sept. 21, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 22, 2½ P. M.	

SEPTEMBER, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 10 cents, (except on Sundays, when it will be 25 cents. Freight on light bbls., 12½ cents; tight bbls., 20 cents. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Friday, Sept.	14,	7½ A. M.	Friday, Sept.	14,	11½ A. M.
Saturday,	15,	12 A. M.	Monday,	17,	9 A. M.
Tuesday,	18,	10 A. M.	Tuesday,	18,	1½ P. M.
Wednesday,	19,	10½ A. M.	Wednesday,	19,	2½ P. M.
Thursday,	20,	11½ A. M.	Thursday,	20,	3 P. M.

Ample accommodations for horses and carriages. Cards at No. 153 West-st., No. 72 Murray-st., No. 2 Dey-st., and No. 534 Hudson-st.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT and Sag Harbor.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, will leave foot of Market-st., Pier No. 38 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M.
ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

LLOYD'S DOCK, HUNTINGTON AND OYSTER BAY AND NORTHPORT.—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 17, the steamer D. S. MARTIN will leave Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:30 P. M., and 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Fare to 37th-st., 15 cents; ten tickets for $1. No freight received or delivered at 37th-st., and none received at Pier No. 14 after 3 P. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad, the new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains; through in three hours. Fare 75 cents. Excursion tickets $1 25.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, Sept. 25, the steamer MARY POWELL will leave New-York at 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHING BANKS—SEA AIR.—NO MORE INvigorating trip can be taken than down the Bay, and out on the Atlantic Ocean as far as the Banks; the safe and commodious steamer WYOMING leaves daily (except Saturdays) from 8th-st., East River, at 7; Peck-slip, at 7¼; Christopher-st., North River, at 8¼, and Pier No. 4 North River, at 9 o'clock A. M. Fare 50c. Schuble's Band on Board; also bait, lines and refreshments.

TO LET.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, TEN minutes' walk from Vanderbilt's Landing, Clifton, Staten Island, containing twelve rooms, with under-cellar, all in complete order, with carriage-house, and immediate possession given. To a desirable tenant, will be rented at a low price. Inquire of CHAS. A. COOK, Insurance Broker, No. 48 Wall-st.

TO LET—NEW AND BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, new, handsome furniture, two acres, lawn and shade; carriage-house, with stalls for three horses; thirty minutes from the City and ten minutes' walk from depot at Spuyten Duyvil. Apply to E. H. MEAD, office Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

LEASE FOR SALE—OF A FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop house, fully furnished; central location; very low rent; immediate possession. S. F. IRELAND, No. 201 Broadway.

A NUMBER OF FINE RESIDENCES handy to the City, at Morrisania, Melrose, Fordham; also, farms, lots and building sites. Apply to DITCHETT, Westchester Land Office, 2 New Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 36 West 33d-st. Inquire of T. G. SHEARMAN, No. 4 Pine-st.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—One hour from New-York by railroad. Inquire of W. C. BUTLER, No. 50 Dey-st.

STEAM TO LET—ON CANAL AND WALKER streets, near Broadway, with light rooms; power unexceptionable. P. J. INSLEE, No. 109 Walker-st.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4TH-av., for descriptive list of furnished and unfurnished City and country houses to let.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FINE, PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, to let to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, on second floor, at No. 25 Abingdon-square. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 P. M.

BOARDING—FURNISHED ROOMS SUITABLE for gentlemen and their wives; also room in suites; a pleasant room without board, at No. 34 West 29th-st.; dinner at 6.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A PRIvate family, living about two blocks from Stewart's, would let to two gentlemen a handsomely furnished front room on the second floor, without board, or to a gentleman and wife, with or without partial board for the lady only; also, one small room on same floor, suitable for a gentleman. For full particulars, inquire at No. 370 Bowery, in the store. Bath and gas.

ONE FAMILY OF FOUR OR SIX adults can obtain board for the Winter, where there are no other boarders; a splendid suite of rooms, all connecting, heated with steam, hot and cold water, use of bath room, &c.; half an hour from Wall-st, and perfectly accessible at all times. Address W. B., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS—THREE ROOMS ON first or parlor floor; large room with alcove and hall room on third floor to rent furnished to gentlemen, with breakfast if desired; satisfactory references offered and asked. Apply at No. 39 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlor floor, consisting of four rooms, containing hot and cold water, gas and use of bath; also, two large communicating rooms on second floor, and two third-story front rooms; references. Apply at No. 120 East 17th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square.

BOARD MAY NOW BE ENGAGED FOR the Fall and Winter in a first-class house, only 25 minutes from the City; one or two small families may be pleasantly accommodated; references exchanged. Address W. H. N., South Bergen, N. J.

BOARD WANTED—WITH UNFURNISHED rooms, for a family of six, youngest 12 years, between 14th and 30th-sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Address, stating terms., B. C., No. 21 Fulton-st., New-York.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE want an unfurnished front room, with board, in a private family, below 30th-st. Best reference given. Address, stating terms and location, A. G. D., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board, in private family, where the comforts of home may be enjoyed; responsible married couples willing to pay for the accommodations; reference required. No. 63 Hammond-st.

ROOMS TO LET—NEWLY FURNISHED, with all modern improvements, to gentlemen only, without meals, at No. 108 West 12th-st., near 6th-av. Location desirable.

$7 A WEEK AND UPWARD FOR BOARD with single room, at Dupont House, Hudson street, opposite St. John's Park. Gentlemen rooming together suited low. Watchman all night.

AT NO. 137 WEST 13TH-ST., A SUITE of rooms on second floor, and some single rooms, with board; reference given and required; house first class.

SECOND FLOOR, FURNISHED—CONsisting of three square and one hall bedroom, to let; all well lighted and upon the street. Apply at No. 54 East 23d-st., corner of 4th-av.

A VERY HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR of four rooms, well furnished, for four persons, in a private house, with or without board. Inquire at No. 28 University-place.

A CHOICE OF THREE FURNISHED rooms, with good table, in private family. No. 156 West 43d-st.

SUPERIOR APARTMENTS WITH board to let to families of adult persons, at No. 33 East 22d-st. References exchanged.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE

A splendid country residence on the north side of Long Island, half a mile east of Whitestone landing, 12 miles from New-York; water front on East River, about 800 feet, lawn, garden and orchard, 12 acres pasture, and woodland 13 acres, in all about 28 acres; great variety of fine natural and ornamental trees; private lane a mile long; mansion 50 feet square, with every convenience; large carriage-house and barn, farmer's and gardener's cottages, and all requisite outbuildings, ice-house supplied from a pond on the premises; the whole in fine order. Its proximity to the City, combined with retirement, its healthfulness, advantages for bathing and fishing and boating, with a marine view of unsurpassed beauty, make it as desirable a residence as any within 20 miles of New-York. Address J. C., Box No. 1,165 Post-office.

SOUTHERN PROPERTY FOR NORTHERN CAPITALISTS.

Will be sold on moderate terms, a Steam Circular Saw Mill, of 40 horse power, entirely new, and has been in successful operation for the past three months. The location is on Black River, fifteen miles above Georgetown, S. C., equal to any in the South for the abundance of yellow pine, cypress, and poplar lumber. Vessels crossing the Georgetown bar can load at any time at the wharfs of the Mill. Capital designed for lumber and timber business in the South, cannot find a better investment than this property.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. WM. BRYCE & CO, No. 29 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, A beautiful country residence on Long Island. The undersigned offer at private sale the residence of the late James Witherspoon, situate on Manhasset Neck, Long Island, about twenty-two miles from New-York, and of easy access both by steamboat and railroad. The place contains 45 acres, 20 of which are woodland and lawn, the balance under cultivation. The house has been built about 7 years, is 35 by 70 feet, contains 10 rooms besides the attic story, and is in good repair. There is also a fine barn, carriage-house, tool and wood house, and a gardener's cottage. The place is well stocked with large and small fruit, extends to the water, and has a fine beach, on which a bathing-house is erected. Fine boating and fishing. To parties wishing a healthy and elegant country residence, at a moderate cost, this offers an opportunity seldom met with. Apply to WITHERSPOON BROS., No. 262 West 13th-st.; THOMAS CHALMERS, No. 71 Varick-st., or to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale within eight miles of New-York; the house is new, very large, and finished in the most expensive and perfect manner, having every modern improvement; grounds comprise sixteen acres, all improved and handsomely laid out in lawn, walks, drives, gardens, &c., &c., with a very fine shrubbery and choice variety of fruit. Everything appertaining to house and grounds is of the most modern and elegant description. Will be sold for very much less than cost, and on easy terms.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AND farm near New-Brunswick, with 15 to 20 acres; fine two-story house, 13 rooms; every kind outbuilding; 600 apple and peach trees bearing, 800 grapevines, acres blackberries and strawberries; all other fruits; shade trees; 7,000 tomatos bearing; 9 tons hay; about 8 acres wheat, oats and corn, potatoes, 2 cows, horse, wagon, and a list of 50 different articles, to be seen. Possession. Furniture for sale. Price for all, $9,000, except furniture.
P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FIVE ACRES ON the Hudson, 60 miles from New-York. The house has been just put in complete order; it contains parlor, library, dining-room, kitchen, laundry and milk room, also eight bedrooms; beautiful river and mountain views; excellent and abundant water. There is a new stable, &c. Sold on account of present owner going to Europe. Price $11 000 or $13,500. Completely furnished, including china and glass. Address for farther particulars Box No. 40, Matteawan, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESidence in West 23d-st., replete with all the modern improvements, and in good order; built by days' work by the late James N. Wells, for Clement C. Moore, Esq.; no expense spared in any particular; house 25 by 60 feet; lot 25 by 100; a desirable residence, within business distance of the City, would be taken in exchange; terms easy; possession immediate. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, or 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE FOUR-STORY high-stoop house, situate between 5th and 6th avs.; built in the most superior manner, with all the modern improvements—French plate glass, hall marbled, walnut finish; immediate possession. Will be sold at a bargain; price $36,000; $22,000 can remain on bond and mortgage; size 21x55-58, with bay window; lot half the block. Apply to G. S. DYE, Broadway, between 48th and 49th sts.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE handsome three-story, attic and basement brick house, with high brown-stone stoop and portico, situated No. 62 7th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., this City; lot 25 by 100 feet; house 25 by about 57. Inquire of WM. E. LEWIS, No. 11 Wall-st., or of HENRY U. SLIPPER, No. 231 Pearl-st., Executors.

FOR SALE—THOSE MAGNIFICENT, FIRST-class, four-story, high-stoop brown-stone-front houses and lots; fronting Central Park, on 73d-st.; the most beautiful location in New-York, commanding a fine view of the Park, having all the modern improvements, sewer, water, and gas; the street will be paved with Belgian pavement this Fall; terms made to suit purchasers. Apply to the owner, JAS. POTTER, No. 18 East 73d-st.

ROCKY HILL, SOMERSET COUNTY, New-Jersey. For sale, a large new brick factory, with engine, shafting, &c., complete, situated on the Millstone River and Morris Canal, two miles from Kingston and four miles from Princeton depot, with dwelling-house, store-house, barn, and all necessary out-buildings, and 78 lots; will be sold reasonable. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS 25 FEET BROWN-stone house, in 39th-st., near 5th-av., furnished, with immediate possession, and a similar house adjoining unfurnished; possession next May. ALSO, a 22 feet brown-stone four-story house opposite, furnished or unfurnished, with immediate possession.

ALSO—For sale, a large number of first and second-class houses in various localities on favorable terms. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON THE 5th and 8th-avs., opposite the Park; also, lots on the street adjacent to the Park; also, lots on the 5th and 8th-avs., south of the Park; also, desirable lots on the avenues and streets, for immediate improvement; also, desirable parcel of lots for investment. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

A SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE for sale in Brooklyn, No. 168 President-st., 38 feet wide, in perfect order; has every convenience; will be sold with lot 50x100 feet, or 100x100 feet, to suit purchaser. House can be examined by calling at any hour of day, as it is unoccupied. For terms apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—SEA-SHORE FARM (38 ACRES,) delightfully located on south side of Staten Island, within an hour of Wall-st.; water front 600 feet, view unsurpassed; superior facilities for boating, bathing and fishing. Price $12,000; terms easy; also lots near railroad depot at Eltingville, $300 to $600 each. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—WINTER AND SUMMER home; price $8,500; a new cottage house, walls filled in with brick, slate roof, 12 rooms, well and cistern, located amongst fine improvements; five minutes from Valley depot, on Highland-av. Apply to J. S. OTIS, Orange, or A. O. VAN LENNEP, No. 54 Cedar-st., up stairs.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by H. B. BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$6.000—GREAT BARGAIN.—FINE farm of 153 acres, near Saratoga; excellent land, buildings good, location healthy and very desirable. Also splendid investments in farms and timber lots in Pennsylvania, from 50 to 500 acres. Apply to J. EDWARD MASTIN, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP and basement house, brown-stone front, size 18.9x50; lot one-half the block; possession 1st November; situated between 6th and 7th avs; all the modern improvements; price $15,000; terms easy. Apply to G. S. DYE, Broadway, between 48th and 49th sts.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID HOUSE, SITUATED No. 310 East 30th-st.; 21.6x50; lot 100 feet; must be sold; one in 31st., four stories, brown stone: $18,000; one in 31st-st., $14,000; 34th-st., $15,000; in 39th-st., $13,000, and several others. Apply to J. & J. FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT SUMMER AND WINter residence on 155th-st., (Carmansville,) two-story, attic and basement house forty feet square; grounds 83x100. Whole place in perfect order. All City improvements. Possession.
FISH & BLIVEN, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—READY FOR OCCUPANCY, THE first-class dwelling No. 2 Second-place, Brooklyn, 34 feet wide, three-story and basement, in fine order; unoccupied; lot 133 feet with stable on rear; price $22,500. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A SPLENDID four-story house, brown-stone front, railings and balusters; to be sold very cheap to close an estate; house first-class finish, inside and out; possession immediately. Apply to J. & J. FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A THREE-story brown-stone high-stoop house, with the furniture; location one of the best; house 25x50; lot half the block. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,007 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE LOTS ON THE NORTHWEST corner of 116th-st. and 3d-av., thirteen in number, at a bargain. J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE RESIdences in good locations, furnished or unfurnished, with immediate possession. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION OCT. 1, ELEGANT first-class three-story high-stoop brick house, No. 67 East 40th-st.; splendid order; fine neighborhood. Apply to C. K. COVERT, No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LOT NO. 35 WEST 44TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., 25 by 100 feet, with the building thereon; no restrictions. Apply at No. 95 East 60th-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick-front house, size 25x45, situated corner of Broome and Pitt streets. Price, $13,000. This house has a fine large grocery store attached, of long standing. Apply to G. S. DYE, Broadway, between 48th and 49th sts.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HOUSES IN 52D-ST. between 5th and 6th avs.; three-story house No. 187 East 50th-st.; three-story houses in 62d-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Apply on the premises at each place.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A COTTAGE HOUSE with ten rooms, good barn, plenty fruit, four acres of land, 1½ miles from Stamford depot, near Sound. Inquire of J. L. SAUNDERS, No. 23 Bowery.

LOW FOR CASH—13 ACRES OF GOOD LAND, 12 miles from City; water power, (10 to 15 horses,) factory, dwelling, &c.; nice little pond. J. J. BURNIER, Agent, No. 5 Beekman-st.

5TH-AV.—FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession, a brown stone house on 5th-av., near 42d-st., 17x70, elegantly embellished; lot 17x100. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE COUNTRY PROPerty; location delightful; will sell very low; no objection to take part of the purchase money in good mining stocks. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, 4 and 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the first-class house No. 87 Lexington-av., corner 27th-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE RESIdence of the late J. T. Trotter, on 129th-st., near 5th-av., with six lots and graperies. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, centrally located, with a 50-horse engine and boilers complete. Inquire on the premises, No. 224 West 37th-st.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE four-story brown-stone house. Immediate possession. Apply at 109 East 34th-st., from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE LOTS ON THE northwest corner of 116th-st. and 3d-av., thirteen in number. P. A. LEHMAN, No. 200 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEW STABLE ON 41ST-ST., near Madison-av.; immediate possession. Apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4TH-av., for descriptive price list of City houses, lots and country property. Mailed free if desired

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

The burning of THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on the opening of last Summer, having deprived a company of artists, who have been represented in every country in which they have appeared as the VERY HIGHEST and most wondrous in the school of art to which they belong, of an engagement which they had traveled far to fulfill, on the very eve of its commencement, Mr. Stuart is happy in being enabled to afford the many in New-York who were by this circumstance prevented from witnessing a most extraordinary performance, the opportunity of doing so, and will introduce at the WINTER GARDEN, ON TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 18, THE WONDERFUL BUISLAY FAMILY, Aerialists, Pantomimists and Athletes.

MONS. ETIENNE BUISLAY,
ADOLPHE BUISLAY, JOAQUIN BUISLAY,
JULIO BUISLAY, AGOUSTE BUISLAY,
GRUET BUISLAY,
JUSTIN BUISLAY,
MLLE. LOUISE BUISLAY,
MLLE. HORTENSE BUISLAY.

They will be assisted by SENORITA ROSITA, principal Danseuse and Tight-rope Performer, from the Grand Opera, Madrid; MONS. HENRI AGOUST, the most extraordinary Juggler, Premiere Dancer and Pantomimist, and MLLE. AUGUSTINE and a complete corps de ballet.

They will appear EVERY EVENING. Also at a GRAND MATINEE ON EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, in their marvellous performances of NIAGARA LEAP, SPIRAL MOUNTAIN, HORIZONTAL BARS, ICARIAN GAMES, JUGGLING, TIGHT-ROPE, TABLEAUX, and BALLET.

Concluding with the serio-comic Pantomime entitled PONGO.

Pongo.....M. Julio Buislay.

Doors open for Evening at 7½, commencing at 8 o'clock. Doors open for Matinée at 1, commencing at 1½ o'clock.

RISTORI. MEDEA. RISTORI.

A few excellent seats for the FIRST NIGHT OF MME. RISTORI may be had of W. H. BROWER, Florist, 865 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BROOKLYN.

ONE NIGHT ONLY. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19,

The favorite actor, MR. E. EDDY, and the Brooklyn favorite, MISS HENRIETTA IRVING, assisted by J. W. Lingard, E. L. Tilton and members of the St. Charles Theatre, New-Orleans. The great mystical drama of the CORSICAN BROTHERS And KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.

RISTORI. FRENCH THEATRE. MEDEA.

RISTORI TICKET OFFICE, No. 859 Broadway, Chickering's. NOTICE.—This morning, at 9, commences the sale of reserved seats for the first three representations of Mme. RISTORI in America. A positive regulation will be made that no more than SIX seats will, under any circumstances, be sold to any person whatever. THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 20, 1866, at 8, debut in America of Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI. The tragedy selected for this occasion will be Legouve's celebrated MEDEA. Mme. RISTORI in her great role of MEDEA, supported by her celebrated Italian company. SATURDAY, second appearance of Mme. RISTORI in America; MONDAY, third night. Scale of prices per night, including Reserved Seats: Proscenium Boxes, containing four Seats, $20; Private Boxes, containing four Seats, $16; Orchestra Seats, reserved, $3; Dress Circle, reserved, $2. Subscriptions will be received to-day and to-morrow. Mme. RISTORI'S first appearance in Brooklyn on THURSDAY, Sept. 27. The sale of subscriptions for Brooklyn will commence on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

IRVING HALL.

GREAT SUCCESS OF M. HARTZ.

Second appearance in America of M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST.

M. HARTZ has the honor to announce his first entertainment in America, at Irving Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 19, when he will present his NEW and MATCHLESS REPORTOIRE, consisting of the most marvelous, refined and exquisite illusions of this or any other age, and which have caused the greatest amount of enthusiasm and wonder ever witnessed at any entertainment, USING ONLY GLASS APPARATUS, and accomplishing the most difficult illusions in the midst of the audience.

Among other astounding illusions will be the original feats of CAUSING EVERY WATCH IN THE ROOM TO STRIKE THE HOUR, so as to be heard in the most distant part of the building. The instantaneous growth of flower trees, as only accomplished by the Hindoos and M. Hartz. And that most remarkable of all illusions, THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD, (A MIRACLE,) possessing powers of speech, thought and expression, yet wanting the body.

Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

Second appearance on Wednesday, 19th.

ANSCHUTZ MUSIC INSTITUTE,

STECK'S MUSIC HALL, NO. 141 EAST 8TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4TH-AV.

The office of the Institute is now open from 9 to 4 P. M., for the reception of applications and examination of pupils. For circulars, terms, &c., apply as above. The course will commence Sept. 17.
CARL ANSCHUTZ.

GENERAL THEATRICAL TICKET OFFICE

FOR ALL FIRST-CLASS THEATRES, CONCERTS AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS, At MACOY & HERWIG'S, Stationers, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway. Open daily from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., where the patrons of amusements can rely upon obtaining CHOICE SEATS AND TICKETS AT ALL TIMES, and in advance when required. Orders will also be received for private boxes, &c., at 112 and 114 Broadway.

RISTORI IN HER GREAT ROLE OF MEDEA.—A few of the best seats for the opening night of the great RISTORI, can be had at J. P. & G. M. THOMAS', No. 937 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over thirty years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by letter. Also sold at Druggist's No. 152 Greenwich-st.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity resulting from self-abuse, &c. No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops; best thing known; beware of imitations. Purchase at No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYsician, does not humbug with medicine. 6 Greene-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SOMETHING NEW AND ATTRACTIVE.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2, EVENING AT 7¾.

The Domestic Drama of MARY LOCKWOOD, in which Labor and its Lesson, Wealth and its Temptations, Want and its Consequences, are faithfully delineated.

Previous to the drama,
DANCE.....by.....MISS EMMA SCHELL
Miss FANNY TURNER, FEMALE DRUMMER.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER.
DANCE by the Lilliputian Wonder, GEN. GRANT, Jr.
To be seen at all hours.

COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING THE GREAT LION-SLAYER, consisting of the Heads, Horns, Tusks, Skins, &c., of the HIPPOPOTAMUS, RHINOCEROS, ELEPHANTS, GIRAFFES, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, etc.,

A GIANTESS OVER 8 FEET HIGH.

A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, three years old, weighs 124 pounds.

THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.

LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE, A SOUTH AMERICAN SLOTH, very rare. A REAL SOUTH AMERICAN ANTEATER, the only one ever seen alive in this country. AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES. THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT, ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS. MILLER'S NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY.

125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.

Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, Geological, Conchological and Numismatic Collections. Historical Relics. 200,000 other Curiosities.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

RISTORI AS MEDEA.

A few fine seats, also a box, can be had for THURSDAY, the first appearance of RISTORI, at SPANGENBERG & ZITZ, No. 883 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT.....DIRECTOR

WILL OPEN FOR THE SEASON MONDAY, Sept. 24.

MATINEES

EVERY DAY AT 2. EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

ROBINSON, Champion of the World, And his son, LITTLE CLARENCE. Mlle. CARLOTTA DE BERG. JAMES E. COOKE, Champion Leaper of the World. Together with the entire New-York Circus Troupe, and the superb stud of CIRCUS HORSES AND PONIES.

Clowns—E. CROUESTE and JOE PENTLAND.

PRICES—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; children under ten, 50 cents.

TIME—Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 8 o'clock. For the Daily Matinees—Doors open at 1; performance to commence at 2 o'clock.

FIRST MATINEE, MONDAY, Sept. 24, at 2 o'clock.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers.....Lewis Baker and Mark Smith

Genuine success of the fairy extravaganza entitled BEAUTY AND THE BEAST, which will be performed every evening until further notice. Preceding the burlesque will be enacted, A POPULAR FARCE.

The entertainment embraces the entire comedy Company: Messrs. Mark Smith, Lewis Baker, John Farley, McKee, Rankin, Metkiff, Bland, Percy; Mesdames Gomersal, Wilkins, Wall, Bland; Misses Mandeville, Cole, Cave, Henry, Lewis, Rasita, &c.

Parquette and Dress Circle, 75 cents; Orchestra stalls, $1 50; Balcony chairs, $1; Private Boxes, $10. Commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager.....G. L. Fox.

GITANILLA. CHILDREN OF THE ZINCALI.

Camella (with song).....Miss Fanny Herring.

THE FAIR MAID OF PERTH.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS

AT TERRACE GARDEN, 3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE. LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

THIS EVENING, THE NINETIETH OF THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.

PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING:

1. March—"Saenger-Gruss".....Keler-Bela
2. Overture—"Der Freyschutz".....Weber
3. Waltz—"Mines Klaenge".....Strauss
4. Grand Selection—"Robert le Diable".....Meyerbeer
5. Symphony in D.....Mozart
   1. Adagio—Allegro. 2. Andante. 3. Finale.
6. Overture—"Martha".....Flotow
7. Waltz—"Josephinen".....Matzka
8. Polka—"Linnet".....Bosquet
9. Galop—"Fools".....Gung'l

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. NO POSTPONEMENT.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS—AT THE Fifth-avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining the Fifth-avenue Hotel. First week of the Black Crook, and Rooms to Let without Board. Goddess Liberty, Banner in the Sky, &c. J. H. Budworth in his Imitations. W. S. Budworth, Huges, Hogan, Griffin, Henry Abbott, Grier, Dempster, Hodgkin, and the rest of the Company in new songs and acts, &c. Admission 50 cents and 35 cents.

ARGUS HALL (UNION LEAGUE ROOMS,) NO. 600 BROADWAY.—Parlor concerts, with additional artists and entire new programme, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, commencing at 8 o'clock. Paintings of Creation and Fall of Man exhibited daily.

MME. CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF INFORMS her pupils and the public that she has returned to the City for the season, and will give lessons in singing in all branches of the art, at her residence, No. 6 Depau-row, Bleecker-st.

RISTORI'S FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA.—Choice seats for any night of MME. RISTORI'S ENGAGEMENT, can be had at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THE address of WILLIAM G. McCREARY, late Captain in the Signal Corps, U. S. A.; also CHARLES HERZOG, late Lieutenant in the same. Any one knowing their whereabouts will confer a favor upon a wounded soldier by addressing ALVA G. BLOOD, Muskegon, Michigan

C. L. M.—HAS WRITTEN TO W. AGAIN. DO write to C. L. M. at his own Post-office. He is very anxious to hear from you.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, 11TH AND 17TH WARDS.

Notice is hereby given that I have received the annual collection list of this district, of the valuations and enumerations subject to tax on the first day of May, 1866, under the United States Internal Revenue laws; that the duties and taxes enumerated thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend for the collection of the same, at my office, Room No. 27 Bible House, Astor-place, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 10th day of September, 1866, until the 20th day of September, 1866, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

All persons against whom taxes appear upon said list, are required to pay the same before the expiration of the period aforesaid, and payments may be made during business hours, on any day previous to the time specified.
MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector, Seventh District, State of New-York.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., COMPRISING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual List of Taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1866, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by Deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted) commencing on the 20th day of September, ensuing, and ending on the 20th day of October, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 P. M.

The taxes included in the Annual list are upon Plate, Carriages, Yachts, Billiard Tables, Piano-fortes, Gold Watches, Licenses; and upon Incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—Fifth Collection District, State of New-York, VIIth, Xth, XIIIth and XIVth Wards of the City of New-York.—Pursuant to the provisions of an Act entitled, "An Act to reduce Internal Taxation," and to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes, under said Act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said District has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1867: that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same, at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sunday's excepted,) from the first day of September, A. D. 1866, until the twentieth day of September, A. D. 1866, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH HOXIE, Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1866.

N. B.—Said duties and taxes may be paid at any time before the period above mentioned.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, basement and cellar, full front house and lot, between 4th and 6th avs., and 14th and 42d sts. Address, with full particulars, or apply to R. SALTONSTALL, Real Estate Broker, No. 75 Nassau-st., Room 7.

HOUSES WANTED

In good locations, for sale or to let, furnished and unfurnished. Owners wishing to sell or rent their property can find purchasers and tenants by furnishing description to the undersigned. D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 14 Pine-st.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR ONE YEAR OR more, if suited, within easy access of the city, a neat and comfortably furnished country residence; house must have modern improvements, a good stable, and a few acres attached. Address O. C., Box No. 4,200 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A neatly furnished house for a small private family, to 1st of May next; location, between 10th and 28th sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; references unexceptionable. Address HOUSE, Box No. 2,964 Post-office, with particulars.

WANTED—TO RENT, SECOND STORY FOR house-keeping by a young American married couple, in a private family, up town, in a good neighborhood. Address HOUSE, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—THE WHOLE OR part of a house, the lower part preferred, in a central location, not too far up-town; rent must be moderate. Address Box No. 1,032 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A STORE OR PART OF A STORE on Broadway, between Chambers and Franklin sts., suitable for an office. Address, stating location, Room No. 157 St. Nicholas Hotel.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BY A gentleman and wife; would board the owner, with privilege of taking one or two others; reference given and required. Address N. WILLIAMS, Station G.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED for Fall and Winter at moderate rates, five minutes' walk from the depot. R. S. STEVENSON, Henry-st., Stamford.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

FALL AND WINTER SEASON.

This Theatre will REOPEN THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 18.

During the recess the house has been cleaned and renovated throughout. Extra Stalls have been added. Boxes and Parquette newly carpeted, and every requisite for the comfort and convenience of the audience carefully considered.

A NEW STAGE has been laid and other mechanical improvements effected, in order to render the production of all plays in a most complete manner.

THIS EVENING will be presented A NEW COMEDY, Adapted from the French of Victorien Sardou, by Benjamin Webster, Esq., Jr., entitled THE FAST FAMILY. WITH NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY BY MESSRS. H. ISHERWOOD AND G. EVANS. MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT BY MR. BUTLER. UPHOLSTERY AND APPOINTMENTS BY MR. JAMES TIMONY. COSTUMES BY MESSRS. G. FLANNERY AND BEN SCHOTEN. AND THE FOLLOWING EXCELLENT CAST:

Monsieur Benoiton.....Mr. John Gilbert
Monsieur Didier.....Mr. Frederick Robinson
M. le Vicomte de Champrose.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Monsieur Formichel.....Mr. Geo. Holland
Prudent Formichel, (his son).....Mr. A. W. Young
Polydore Benoiton } specimens of { Miss Mary Barrett
Fanfan Benoiton } la jeune France { Miss E. Chapman
Francois (nephew to Benoiton).....Mr. C. H. Rockwell (His first appearance.)
Muller.....Mr. Oathie
Architect.....Mr. James
Servant.....Mr. Ward
Blanche Didier.....Miss Madeline Henriques
Clotilde (the Friend of the Family).....Miss Fanny Morant
Rose Benoiton.....Mrs. Clara Jennings
Adelphine (a poor Relation).....Mrs. John Sefton
Camille Benoiton.....Miss Fanny Green
Josephine.....Miss Scott
Julie.....Miss Timony

A VARIETY OF ENTIRELY NEW MUSIC, with favorite selections, will be performed during the evening, by the orchestra, consisting of artists of acknowledged ability, conducted by MR. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER.

Dr. Westland Marston's greatly successful NEW COMEDY entitled THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE, and other novelties, are in active preparation, and, when produced, will be given alternately with "The Fast Family," the manager thus presenting the visitors to this theatre with CONSTANT NOVELTY AND VARIETY.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Miss MARY GANNON, Mrs. VERNON, Miss IONE BURKE, and other members of the company not comprised in the performance on the opening night.

Acting Manager.....Mr. John Gilbert
Stage Director.....Mr. J. H. Selwyn
whose valuable assistance has been specially secured to insure additional completeness of detail.
Prompter.....Mr. J. S. Wright
Treasurer.....Mr. Theodore Moss

The box office will be open for the sale of secured seats daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY

Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾.

EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR DRAMA, THE BLACK CROOK.

Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, MARIE BONFANTI, RITA SINGALLI, and FIFTY DANSEUSES, from the principal European theatres. MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, SUPERB COSTUMES, DAZZLING ARMORS, STARTLING EFFECTS. And the bewildering TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

Admission, 75 cents. Secured seats in Dress Circle, $1. Reserved seats in Parquette and Parquette Circle, $1 50. Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents. Private Boxes, $8 and $10.

Seats secured six days in advance.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

In order that families and residents from suburban cities may avoid the great rush at night, and have an opportunity of witnessing this the GREATEST DRAMATIC SPECTACLE OF THE AGE, produced at an expense of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, Mr. Wheatley respectfully announces a GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK, on which occasion the prices will be ONE DOLLAR to all parts of the house.

No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

TWO GOOD RESERVED SEATS WANTED—For THURSDAY, the first appearance of RISTORI as MEDEA. Address D. M. FITZGERALD Station D.

NIBLO'S GARDEN TIME TABLE.

SCHEDULE OF PERFORMANCE THIS EVENING:

Overture.....7:45
Curtain Rises.....7:53
Sabot Dance and Ballet de Fleur.....7:45
Incantation Scene.....8:18
The Grotto of Stalacta.....9:08
Pas de Naiad and Undine Ballet.....9:12
Dance of Mermaids.....9:23
Demon Dance.....9:32
Crystal Cascade.....9:53
Moonlight Garden Scene.....10:10
Amazonian Dance and March.....10:22
Grand Transformation Scene.....10:50
Performance Terminates.....11:05

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER.....Director

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 18, MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, in Dion Boucicault's drama, RIP VAN WINKLE; OR, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS, Founded on Washington Irving's beautiful story.

New scenery, painted by E. Hayes and D. A. Strong. The music by Thomas Baker, Esq., and M. Rivere. Supported by Messrs. Stoddart, C. Peters, W. Barron, M. O. Daly, Hind, Sinclair, Mrs. Saunders, and Miss Kate Newton.

Seats can be secured from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—No Matinee on Wednesday afternoon. Due notice will be given of THE FUTURE POPULAR FAMILY MATINEES. ON SUNDAY EVENING, THE GRAND SACRED CONCERT, under the direction of MR. ADOLPH NENENDORFF, Director of the Grand German Opera Company. Admission 50 and 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1. Seats may be secured daily from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

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MUSICAL.

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DANCING.

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Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

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GREAT UNION RALLY.

(Continued from First Page.)

loyal States. Let that be done and the Union will be restored; and thenceforth we will have nothing to do but to go forward in that career of prosperity for which, I trust, Heaven has destined this great nation. [Long-continued applause.] But what would be our condition if some foreign war were to come upon us now? Why, we all know that this distracted condition of our country paralyzes the action and influence of this nation on many of the great topics which concern the interests of the whole world. We all know that situated as we are now, we cannot come forward as we otherwise would in the settlement of certain great questions which we shall yet have to settle with other Powers. [Great enthusiasm.] As the Secretary of State said the other day in one of his speeches, we cannot go to war on one leg. [Laughter and cheers.] One leg is very good as a relic of war, but it is not so good as a preparation for war. [A voice: "SANTA ANNA?"] Well, SANTA ANNA is a case in point; he has not gone much into war since he lost his leg, and certainly he has not greatly prospered in his enterprises since that time. [Laughter.] Fellow-Citizens, what we want now is a united country, and we can only have it by showing on our part the spirit of union. If we are to continue to distrust the South, then we shall never again have a united country. One of the very greatest difficulties ever encountered by any nation after a civil war is to reconcile those against whom the war has been waged, and induce them to recognize the national supremacy. It has always been so everywhere. England, you know, has never succeeded in pacifying the Irish people or winning their confidence, because of the harsh measures which she used toward them after their several rebellions. [A voice: "And she never will."] Austria in 1848 subdued Hungary, but she never has subdued the spirit of Hungary nor induced the people of that nation to yield willing obedience to her control. And now, after eighteen years of turmoil and confusion, at the end of the late sanguinary war in which Austria herself has been worsted, she has been compelled to the humiliation of conceding to Hungary that which, if it had been conceded eighteen years ago, would have made Hungary her friend, but which now only makes her more than ever her open and defiant foe. [Cheers.] So, too, it has been with the conduct of Russia toward Poland. Every great State that conquers a community fails to win the confidence of the conquered when it deals with them in the spirit of conquest and not in the spirit of peace. In such a case as ours, when the people who have been conquered promise in good faith that they will yield obedience to the authority that conquers them, that is all that can be wisely required as a basis for permanent peace. But we are repelling the friendly spirit of the South and treating her peaceful submission with scorn. When she confesses herself beaten and declares her willingness to submit to the authority of the Constitution, we dispute the sincerity of her declarations; and thus we are driving her into a position of isolation which, sooner or later, must become a position of distrust, of hatred, or at least of sullen indifference to the welfare of the nation of which she forms a part. Fellow-citizens, unless I have read history in vain—unless all my reflections on the fate of nations and the wise and true ways of statesmanship have been utterly false and misleading, we are going in exactly the wrong direction in our attempts to reconstruct the nation. We must turn back and go toward those who are willing to meet us more than half-way. Half-way! They are willing to submit to us—to yield all that we ask in the spirit of the Constitution. Now, why do we refuse to deal with them according to the requirements of the Constitution? Because we are afraid of them—afraid that their power in Congress will be used against our interests. Why, from the day that the Union is restored under the Constitution our interests are their interests, our country is their country, our flag is their flag. [Applause.] And at Philadelphia the representative men of all those States, the men who guide the public sentiment throughout the South and who have a right to speak for it, pledged themselves before high Heaven, by the most solemn protestations that men can make, and by the most solemn acts that history can ever record, to stand by our side in every case of emergency and maintain the honor and glory of the flag which is now theirs as well as ours. [Renewed applause.] All that we have to do is to accept those pledges in good faith in order to restore peace to the land. It is the simplest task ever imposed upon a great nation, the simplest task ever committed to the government of a free people. During the war we all believed that the most difficult work before us would be the restoration of peace and union after the war. We did not expect that the South would be willing to submit to the authority of the Government, even if they were beaten in the field, and many of us gave ourselves unnecessary trouble in trying to devise ways and means whereby we might secure their allegiance to the Government after the dispersion of their armies. But now we find that all the anticipated obstacles have disappeared from our path, and the people of the South come forward voluntarily and seek at our hands reunion and a chance to make common efforts with us for the welfare and glory of the whole country. And when they do they are repelled by us! Our course is not only ungenerous; it is not only lacking in magnanimity—these would be small things to every one but ourselves—but it is lacking also in the first elements of statesmanship, in the very alphabet of true government; and unless the people reverse the action taken and likely to be taken, we have before us a future full of uncertainty, and, I greatly fear, full of anarchy or renewed civil war. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

Judge COMSTOCK, of Syracuse, was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

JUDGE COMSTOCK'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The anniversary of the day on which the Constitution was adopted, and its present danger afford an opportunity of asserting some of its principles. The Jacobins of France commenced by demanding constitutional reform, and the end was anarchy and bloodshed. In our country the Radical leaders would do nothing to avert the crisis they had done so much to bring about. They demanded war, and long before its close they increased their demands. They asked for the extinction of Slavery, and the Government issued a proclamation declaring Slavery to be abolished. But they rise again in their demands and throw the Constitution to the winds. Our country therefore, is surrounded with peril. Now let us recall the hesitation with which the country engaged in the war. Why did we go to war? That was a question which at an early day rose in the minds of the citizens of the loyal States. But a divided North would have been a fatal weakness in a struggle so vast. The declaration of war was made—the most imposing declaration that ever was made. Congress declared that the war was waged for the integrity of the Union, and that this point obtained the war should cease. The declaration was introduced into the Senate of the United States by ANDREW JOHNSON, who to-day plants himself upon it. Other pledges were not wanting that the termination of the war would leave the Union intact and the States their rights in all their integrity. ANDREW JOHNSON declared that no State of its own mere motion can leave the Union and he therefore declared the Union to be intact. On that platform he stands to-day—and he has assured us that there is no power on earth which can move him from his stand-point. The speaker then referred to the conduct of the Radicals, through whom the country was even now on the verge of another civil war. These men, he said, who aroused the rebellion were unable to stem it. Their political leaders, from BANKS to NYE, were weak as water. Their Generals, from BUSTEED to BUTLER, were non-entities and blunderers. The country was now in the midst of profound peace. Ten of the States are, however, voiceless in the halls of the Legislature. The President can make war, but he cannot interfere with legislative representation. No State, says the Constitution, shall be deprived of representation in Congress. So plain under the Constitution is this right of representation that the only answer to it is that some of the States are out of the Union. So monstrous a proposition, the speaker said, he would not discuss. Could a State withdraw from the Union by its own free will? President LINCOLN said it could not, and if that was so, could a State be expelled? Clearly not. We fought, not to keep the States out of the Union, but to keep them in, and having beaten them in the contest, of course they were now in the Union. The rebel States were told that peace would come when they laid down their arms, but that having been done, they were now told that new terms of peace must be negotiated. The hero of failures and defeats—BUTLER—had lately said that the rebel States were out of the Union, and yet, with marvelous inconsistency, said the only rights they had were to be hanged as traitors, under the Constitution. The speaker then gave a closing view of the present situation of the country, and said that all that was now necessary was to bring the Legislature into harmony, and the work was done.

His Honor the Mayor was the next speaker. He said that having already spoken at two other stands, he could merely say that the men of New-York never had been false to the Union, and never would be. While Radicals were trying to keep the States asunder by false counsels, the men of New-York said "Let not man put asunder those that God joined together." While the Mayor was speaking a number of Ward Clubs passed the stand and cheered His Honor repeatedly.

Mr. PRUYN was then introduced. He said it appeared as if the great City of New-York had poured out its thousands to ratify the Philadelphia Convention. It was indeed fortunate that this country had at its head a man capable of conducting its affairs, and asserting the great principles to be found in the Constitution. He congratulated them on the fact, and excused himself for speaking further, as he had to address an audience at five other stands.

Hon. J. F. BABCOCK, of Connecticut, was the next speaker. He compared the City of New-York to that rock in the British Channel on which stands the Eddystone lighthouse. Like that rock she stood, and must throw her beacon light to the States around. He thought we were sufficiently satisfied with war. No inducements to its continuance could be seen. Even an Indian buried the hatchet when his foe was conquered, but the spirit of hate appeared to have taken possession of this Christian land. As for Congress, gradually they were taking away all the safeguards thrown around the people by the Constitution. Instead of being governed by two Houses of the Legislature, we are governed by a convention, at the head of which was a man with the principles of a Robespierre. Under such circumstances, who was safe? How long was it before the guillotine might be erected in Union-square? We had had enough of war. The Philadelphia Convention met with peace in their hearts, and who that saw the bearing of the Southern members in that Convention could doubt that their sole desire was to bring about a good understanding between the two sections of country. All we have to do, said the speaker, is to seek to do our duty regardless of self or party, and to lay all on the altar of our country.

Ex-Mayor VAUX, of Philadelphia, spoke next. He said that coming from a sister State he could not fail to congratulate the men of New-York on the enterprise which had made this City the metropolis of the country. The secret of success lay in a stable form of government, and if this was so then common interests, common wants called on them to adhere to that from which so much benefit had been derived. Up to within four years we have had a stable form of government, resting upon the Constitution, but now this was likely to be changed. The speaker then referred to the Radicals, who he declared were wrongly named. They should be called Destructives, not Radicals, for they were endeavoring to disorganize and destroy, not to build up. He disclaimed being a fellow-citizen of Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS. Pennsylvania, he said, had not the shame of being Mr. STEVENS' birthplace. Mr. VAUX then referred to the argument of the Radicals that those who made the fight should be heard in making peace. He admitted the claim to be good, and asked what SUMNER, WILSON, STEVENS, GREELEY, FORNEY, BUTLER and PHILLIPS had done in the fighting line that should entitle them to be heard now. Mr. VAUX concluded with paying a high compliment to the patriotism, intelligence and industry of the people of the City of New-York.

After the singing of several patriotic songs, Mr. FOWLER, of New-Haven, was introduced, who made a brief address, shortly after which the meeting adjourned.

The East Stand.

At the East Stand a goodly crowd was early in attendance, and as the evening advanced and the speakers grew eloquent, the assemblage grew to a multitude. The platform was brilliantly lighted with railroad lamps, and festoons of variegated Chinese lanterns swung high over the heads of the speakers. A quarter of a mile or so of small flags were stretched on ropes from one corner of the stand to the roof of a hotel on a corner opposite. A large picture of Major-Gen. SHERMAN hung at the back of the stage, and was illuminated by the street lamp. The front of the stand was composed of American flags, draped in graceful folds, surmounted by the inscription:

PEACE AND RESTORATION.

This was flanked on either side by the mottoes, "The Union must and shall be preserved," and "Eternal hostility to every form of tyranny." Opposite, on the Fourteenth-street corner, brilliant calcium lights threw their dazzling beams full upon the equestrian statue of WASHINGTON, and beyond and upon the crowds in the street and the speakers on the stand, making the scene almost as bright as day. Beautifully colored lights were occasionally burned on the top of the pedestal on which the statue stands, bringing out in bold relief, and in fantastic colors, both horse and rider. The effect was very pleasing, and elicited rounds of applause from the numerous throng. The different railroad lines passing this point found the meeting a great source of profit, for car after car came by, from up town and down town, from the East River side and from the North River side, laden to overflowing with enthusiastic humanity, which was disembarked with many cheers for the brilliant display before them, and mingled with the many other thousands already gathered there.

When the meeting had fairly commenced, and the crowd in the street blocked up the railroad tracks and reached to the opposite curb, the houses in the block opposite presented a most beautiful appearance. The rooms were brilliantly lighted, the windows were opened, and the balconies, doors, steps and windows filled with ladies, who attentively listened to the speakers and watched the swaying multitude. The fronts of some of the buildings were festooned with chains of Chinese lanterns, and from the roofs of all floated the national flag, upon which was reflected the brilliant glare of red and blue lights burning so profusely below, bringing out in alternate colors the glorious stars and stripes. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed during the passage of the several torchlight processions, the crowd cheering most lustily as the wagon-loads of lanterns and transparencies, flanked by the long processions of torchlights came in view by turns, and the ladies waved their handkerchiefs from the windows and seemed quite as excited as their male companions. The transparencies, which were exceedingly numerous, bore the names of the several ward clubs, and showed that the work of organizing for the Fall campaign has commenced in earnest. The names of "ANDREW JOHNSON," and "JOHN T. HOFFMAN" were inscribed side by side, and were flanked by patriotic mottoes similar to those already mentioned. Blue lights, rockets and Roman candles were fired along the line of the procession, throwing out balls of fire possessing all the colors of the rainbow. Steadily processions moved by, meeting and passing each other, doubling back and twisting and turning about among the multitude, their bright torches giving them the appearance of rivers of fire running through acres of humanity. Scarcely would the cheers which greeted them at one stand die away before they were taken up by another multitude, and the echo prolonged until another fresh arrival of men and torches.

THE SPEAKERS.

At 7:30 o'clock the Hon. SHERIDAN SHOOK came to the front of the platform, and having secured the attention of the crowd, nominated Mr. C. K. GARRISON as President, and the nomination was unanimously ratified.

Mr. GARRISON returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, saying: We are called together to-night to ratify the Albany nominations. The countless thousands assembled here testify that that Convention did its duty with credit to itself, and to the entire satisfaction of the people of this Metropolis and of the State. As there are several gentlemen in waiting to address you, I will, therefore, leave the task to them.

The following gentlemen were then nominated as Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, and their appointment ratified:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Chas. P. Leverich,	Andrew Mount,
Wm. F. Be[illegible],	Henry A. Smythe,
James Robbe,	Henry W. Johnson,
James M. Dunbar,	Legrand G. Capers,
Gilbert M. Spear,	E. H. Schermerhorn,
James Kelly,	Joseph A. Riston,
David Watts,	Samuel D. Babcock.

David B. Allen.

SECRETARIES.

Algernon S. Jarvis,	George H. Brodhead.
Abraham S. Hewitt,	A. J. Morales,
Joseph Murray,	George H. Kitchen.

The Chairman then introduced Senator J. A. McDOUGAL, of California, whose appearance was greeted with many cheers.

SPEECH OF SENATOR M'DOUGAL.

He said it was about thirty years since he first addressed a popular assemblage in the City of New-York. A "Locofoco" he was. [Laughter and applause.] Since then he had wandered into the far West, and had come now to pay a tribute to the fathers who organized our Government, and established the Constitution of the United States, to be maintained by brave men at all consequences. Great mischief was brooding over the land; worse than the clouds of '60 were the clouds of to-day. Evil times made evil men. What had produced the evils in which our country was involved except evil representative men like BROWNLOW, of Tennessee; MORTON, of Indiana; Beast BUTLER? If such men can be the rulers of this land—men who are constitutionally tyrants—it will be a poor country for you and me. Next to individual tyrants was the popular tyrant, and what New-England seeks to do now is to establish a popular tyranny. It was true that they boasted of being the *avant couriers* of freedom; but the assumption was false. But the anarchists who would not permit the restoration of the Union would have to be put down. If he chose to denominate them he would say, as CATO said when absent from Rome in Africa, "Is there no chosen curse, no hidden thunder in the store of heaven, red with uncommon wrath, to blast the men who seek their greatness in their country's ruin." [Cheers.]

The Chairman next introduced Mr. JOHN G. SAXE, the poet, who came forward amid much applause and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF JOHN G. SAXE.

GENTLEMEN: The President has done me the honor to introduce me as a citizen of Vermont. ["Three cheers for Vermont!"] Vermont is a State by no means an unlucky one for a Democrat to be born in; and I am quite sure, gentlemen, that the Democrat who for twenty-five or thirty years can vote for his ticket with no hope of electing it, need not be discouraged when he becomes a citizen of the great State of New-York. Indeed, gentlemen, I am inclined to think that those principles of JEFFERSON and JACKSON that could survive in the atmosphere of Vermont ought to be of the sort that are said to keep in any climate. But *apropos* of Vermont, she is a gallant little State, with nothing bad about her but her politics. She gave a very valuable hand in putting down the late rebellion; but like many of her sister States in New-England, she has not discovered that the war is now over. [Cheers.] You have heard, gentlemen, of divers military characters, like Gen. TAYLOR, for example, who was never able to determine when he was flogged. That may be very well; but it must be regarded as unfortunate when a party does not know when an enemy is flogged. And that, I am sure, is the position of one of the parties in New-England. [Cheers.] I am not, however, a citizen of Vermont, but for the last five years I have been the citizen of a State where I can enjoy the pleasure of voting the Democratic ticket and voting with the majority. I have had the pleasure of voting once for a Democratic Governor who was elected; and I propose soon to vote for another who shall enjoy the same happiness. [Cheers.] The rebellion has been put down, the war has passed away, and yet the Union is not restored. Eleven States are, unwillingly on their part, kept out and held as subject to the will and caprice of a majority in Congress. Against this, as an American citizen, in common with our excellent President—whom I hold to be right on this point, whereverelse he may be wrong—I must solemnly protest. What have we to make by longer war, longer discord, between the North and South? Is there anything but bitterness and adversity to come of it in the future? But I am told that we are not so soon to forget the crime of those who made war upon the country and sought to destroy it. Christianity urges her benign doctrine of forgiveness and peace; and while nature hastens to hide the darker spots of the battlefield, still comes the harsh cry of battle from discordant throats, and the voice is "more war." From whom comes this voice? From those who have served their country best in the hour of peril? No; not from GRANT, not from SHERMAN, nor MEADE nor SLOCUM—these are on the side of peace, these are with the President for a restored Union. No, gentlemen, not from these, but from BANKS and BUTLER, and gentlemen of that stripe—[hisses and groans]—soldiers the peculiar quality of whose courage is that it is in the inverse ratio of the danger; heroes of Big Bethel blunders, and Fort Fisher retreats, and Red River expeditions. These are our valiant heroes, now our wars are over, and villainous saltpetre is smelt no more. But, gentlemen, I cannot accord with this; what is to come of all this but the continuance of the very same spirit that plunged us into the unhappy war that had well nigh destroyed the noblest Republic of the world. Of this war let me say a word: It is a war to be remembered with pride and terror to the latest day of their lives—a war carried on for four years with an expenditure of money and a magnitude of armies such as the world has never seen before. Compare with it the boasted battles of Europe—the latter have been as pot-house brawls. What was it all for? "To preserve the Union," that was the cry; for that and that only. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in his first inaugural address, announced that it was to maintain the authority of the Federal Government. In every subsequent message it was the same; in his famous letter to HORACE GREELEY it was the same; in his proclamation of Emancipation it was announced; every military commander said he carried the Government and asked only that the enemy would submit to the flag of the Union; every diplomatic dispatch spoke only of a war for the Union—it was this that the war was for; and Mr. SEWARD, in language singularly appropriate and beautiful, said the vacant chairs of the Senate and the House of Representatives speak with silent eloquence to the members to come back to their vacant seats. Congress, in both Houses, passed solemn resolutions, announcing that the war was for the restoration of the Union—that the moment their arms were laid down the war would be at an end. Is the war at an end? ["No."] It is proposed it should be continued. We have had war enough. But, gentlemen, we are told that these eleven States that have been kept out have not given proper proofs of their loyalty. We have heard ANDREW JOHNSON—to the shame of those who uttered it—we have heard him called a tyrant and a traitor. Of what do they accuse him of tyranny? If he has been tyrannical it is upon a point no Northern man has a right to complain of. The last utterance ABRAHAM LINCOLN gave us was that as soon as the South laid down their arms they should be restored to the Union; and he expressed the greatest anxiety lest they should be unwilling to come in and take their seats in the two Houses. What did ANDREW JOHNSON do? The South had laid down their arms—the rebellion was at an end. But the North seems to require some guarantee that their loyalty is genuine. Three things have been acceded to. They were told that they must repeal their ordinances of Secession; which they did, and very willingly. That was very well—perhaps not too much. They were to call Conventions and enact that slavery was abolished. They did that. One thing more, though it must be simply nugatory, was required—the passage of a resolution repealing the rebel debt. They did that. What more could men do to signify that they were loyal, and accepted the results of the war? This ANDREW JOHNSON required. I did not vote for him, but I intend to support him in whatever I deem to be right. [Cheers.] He was tyrant enough to do all that. What would they have more? Why, Gentlemen, forsooth, now they have done that and slavery is abolished—at which, as a Democrat and a lover of liberty for all men of all colors who are fitted for it, I rejoice—these rhetorical, parlor philanthropists are not satisfied. They must be enfranchised. These men, untaught in the arts of self-government, give them the right to vote—to do what white men have made such bad work with through all this country? It is not fair on the part of the North to ask that. President JOHNSON has left it where the Constitution of the United States left it—with the several States. It seems to be singularly indecent for us to ask our Southern friends to do in proof of their loyalty for the black man what we are not willing to do ourselves. We all know how common it is in times of political excitement to call a man who differs from us on political matters a traitor. But I confess I never hear that word applied to the President of the United States without being in danger, eminently in danger, of forgetting my manners and remembering only my muscles in indignation of the man who dares to utter the word. ["Bravo!" and cheers.] Now what is a traitor? One who is false to his country. And who more than ANDREW JOHNSON has proved his patriotism and his loyalty—this man who stood alone when men in the Senate abandoned it? Who more than ANDREW JOHNSON has proved a glorious, a most loyal political record? It was for this that the party who elected him chose him out of all the men before the country—a Democrat, and more the better liked for that; it was for this they gave him the second office in the gift of the Republic; and it has pleased the Almighty, through a mournful dispensation, to place him at the head of affairs in this crisis, and I do not rebel against the appointment of Divine Providence in this regard. I do not say this irreverently; but I remember when his lamented predecessor was taken away by the hand of an assassin many of our philanthropists were ready to say it is the finger of Providence—just so long as they could see ANDREW JOHNSON was to be the avenger of blood; but they do not recognize the finger of Providence in ANDREW JOHNSON when he comes with the benign attributes of an angel of mercy. But, gentlemen, there are abler men than myself to speak to you, and I will not occupy your time. ["Go on."] I have very little more to say; but I will say this: It has been said by a sage of antiquity that an honest man and a brave man struggling with adversity is a spectacle upon which the immortal gods look down with interest. Surely if this be true, the spectacle of an honest and brave man struggling with fanaticism to save a shattered country is that which every patriotic man should look upon with more than interest, with a prayer that he may go on, that he may be successful. [Cheers.] I rejoice that we have such an excellent standard-bearer—young, gallant, brave, and a scholar—a man of high accomplishments and good name—good on account of his family and on account of his own behaviour. This I hope will be the second time I shall have had the pleasure of voting for a successful candidate for Governor. [Cheers.]

A GLEE CLUB.

At the conclusion of Mr. SAXE's speech three hearty cheers were given for the tall and eloquent poet. A glee club then came to the front and sang some original verses to "Rally Round the Flag" in a vigorous and effective manner, winning rounds of applause and many cheers.

SPEECH OF GEN. SAMUEL STURGIS.

Gen. SAMUEL STURGIS came forward amid hearty applause, and said that though he was not in the habit of speaking, still if his neighbor's house were on fire, it would be a mighty poor excuse for him to say he was no orator and could not hallo "fire!" The great citadel of liberty was in danger, and it behooved them to sound the alarm. The war was fought for the Union, and was it proposed, now the war was ended, to take down the nation's flag and erase eleven stars?

Gen. STURGIS enforced at some length the idea of an unbroken Union, and was frequently applauded.

SPEECH OF GOV. PARSONS.

Gov. PARSONS, of Alabama, was next introduced. He said the Union was not restored, because there was a disposition among a certain class of people to keep alive the hatred of the war. Alabama accepted the results of the war. We will stand by you now. All we can do is to pray for your success, and to quietly stand by and see what will be the salvation of the Lord. We never could become one people by roasting each other on hot embers and hot coals.

SPEECH OF MR. BIRDSALL.

Mr. D. C. BIRDSALL, of this City, was presented by the Chairman. He said that the last time he addressed so large an audience he was a McClellan Democrat, but now he was a Democratic-Conservative-Republican. I see to-night, by the sea of heads around me, that there is a great work to be done, and that you are determined that the work shall be done well. Is there one before me who shouldered his musket five years ago and marched to the field of slaughter, who would have done so had he not believed that the result of his sacrifice would have been the restoration of the Union. Gentlemen, the time has come when every man and woman should rise and say, this is my country, and I will protect it with my life. We are threatened with destruction by traitors at the North. We have arrayed against us THAD. STEVENS, SUMNER, GREELEY and others, and, if necessary, we must fight them to the death. We fought and subdued the South, and put our heels upon their necks, but shall we always keep them there? Our army and navy have done their duty nobly, and our Southern brothers have sued for peace. We must now proceed to organize ourselves to secure that peace which our antagonists deny them. When those men said, "We will strike eleven States from this Union," our honest and conscientious President, ANDREW JOHNSON, said, "I will go with you no further; I want a Union of all the States," and he inaugurated the policy declared at the Philadelphia Convention. The platform of that Convention must be sustained, and the elections to be held in the different States this Fall are to decide whether it will be or not. We have come here to ratify the nominations made at Albany in opposition to the Disunionists of the country. We have JOHN T. HOFFMAN for our leader, and with him at our head we will march to battle. The speaker continued to eulogise the Albany nominees, and received much applause. His remarks were interspersed with anecdotes which were loudly applauded. The speaker made a good impression upon his audience and was rewarded with cheers.

SPEECH OF MR. GALLAGHER.

Mr. GALLAGHER, of New-Haven, was next introduced, and made a vigorous speech. He was exceedingly sarcastic in criticising the action of the Radical leaders, and in his personalities might be fairly pitted against Parson BROWNLOW. The statement made by this speaker that the negroes of this City were arming and drilling in secret, to rise at the bidding of the Radicals to massacre their opponents, was received with groans and hisses, and cries of "We'll tend to them." At the conclusion of his remarks three cheers were given for "Mr. GALLAGHER, the Fenian speaker." In return for this compliment the speaker alluded to the manner in which the Democratic Party had, in days gone by, arrayed itself against and defeated "Knownothingism," identifying the Radicals with that old party which sought to disfranchise our foreign population. He said that America had scores to settle with other nations who had taken advantage of our troubles to fling dirt at us. MAXIMILIAN wanted a little attention, and then that nation which has for years had its heel upon the neck of little Ireland must be paid in full for all her iniquities. Vociferous cheers greeted this utterance, amid which the speaker retired.

A SHOWER OF GREASE.

The concluding portion of the exercises at the east stand were noted under difficulties by the reporters. In addition to the cheering crowd below, the energetic speakers by their side, and the jostling crowd upon the platform, the Chinese lanterns overhead began to expend their brilliancy in persistent showers of grease, which, escaping and dropping upon the industrious knights of the pencil, rendered the taking of notes anything but pleasant. We are conscious even now of warm and oleaginous drops trickling down the back of our neck, or obscuring the vision of our left-hand optic, or splattering upon our paper and clothing. Our garments look as if we had been out in a heavy shower of tallow, and will require at least a whole family to clean them. There was no escape from this modern "fall of Grease," for the lanterns swayed back and forth, splashing the melted tallow in all directions, and our reportorial duties would not permit us to run too far. There was nothing for us but to "grin and bear it;" but we particularly request the manufacturers of these variegated and really beautiful illuminators to make those articles tallow-tight in future.

Northwest Stand.

SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, Esq., opened proceedings at this stand by introducing Mr. ERASTUS C. BENEDICT.

SPEECH OF MR. ERASTUS C. BENEDICT.

The speaker said that nothing less than that which he believed to be a duty had given him the courage to address the vast assemblage before him, but that the solemn duty was incumbent on all at this great crisis to defeat the nation's enemies by word and deed. Now that the freedom of all citizens has been firmly established, now that the great rebellion has passed away and that the people hunger after peace, they are indeed the nation's enemies who place barriers in the way. The Southern people have laid down their arms, they have accepted the issue our success has put before them, they appeal to us to receive them once again as brothers, shall we turn our backs upon that appeal? (Cries of "No, no.") Our Southern brethren come to us with new State Constitutions—not rebellious, for they were made since rebellion passed away. They ask to send their representatives to confer with ours in Congress for our common weal, but a refractory Congress, representing only a section of the people, refuses to admit these Southern representatives, and thus would send these people back again among their constituents with other feelings in their hearts than those they ought to bring there. The leader of this Radical Congress, THADDEUS STEVENS, proposes not only not to listen to these men in their supplications for peace and representation, but having them under foot to confiscate every foot of the soil they owned and to deprive them of all the rights which are dear to freemen. What other result can follow the successful action of such men as these but that anarchy and bloodshed which stifles the growth and makes red the fields of the unhappy Republics of South America.

Mr. COURTNEY then read the resolutions, elsewhere published, which were received with overwheming cheers. He then introduced J. CALL, Esq., of Florida.

SPEECH OF MR. CALL.

Mr. CALL said he was a Southern man, born and bred in the South; not only that, but one of those who had fought against the North, firm in his conviction that he did so in the right. Now, he said, he came forward as a type of the Southern people, who had just laid down their arms, confessing themselves defeated. If, he said, the principles which had been enunciated here to-night were those which animated the people of the North, then, indeed, could he say that there was in this Union now but one people; one to bear the common burden; one to share the great legacy of prosperity bequeathed by a common ancestry. We fought you (continued the speaker) a manly fight; we have laid down our arms, and now we lay down our cause before you, and ask that we be permitted to resume our place among you in the social circle, in the marts of trade, and in the nation's councils. He then went on to characterize the men in the late Convention of so-called Southern men at Philadelphia, as firebrand politicians, animated by selfish purposes only, not the men who had fought, but those who had fanned the flame which developed into the blaze of war. Those were the men, he said, who had led the people into the war and abandoned them when the strife began. If you want men upon whom you can rely, you must have the men who met you in arms, the men who formost in the rank of battle were the earnest men, and are the first to recognize that the future of the country now depends on the integrity of its parts. These men were earnest then, they are earnest now. I know not, continued Mr. CALL, what may be the result of your political conflicts here, but I trust that the result throughout the land may be to bring us together as one people in one common brotherhood. The speaker retired amid enthusiastic cheering.

Mr. ANDREW J. RODGERS, of New-Jersey then came forward

SPEECH OF MR. RODGERS.

Mr. RODGERS expressed his abhorrence of Radicalism in the strongest terms, and made some disagreeable parallels between negroes and the Irish portion of his audience. He said that those who knew his political career knew that he had been no supporter of either ABRAHAM LINCOLN or ANDREW JOHNSON, but now he considered it his duty, as the duty of all men who would save the country from the rule of fanaticism, to indorse the platform upon which ANDREW JOHNSON stood. [Great cheering.] The men of the South are at our feet pleading for mercy. Who will not listen to their appeal? None but traitors; but the time has come when we will meet these traitors as our fathers met those who tried that game with the thirteen colonies. We are all willing to lay our party passions a sacrifice upon the altar of our country, praying God that the time may be come for a universal peace. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF MR. SAMUEL S. COX.

Mr. SAMUEL S. COX then being introduced by the Chairman, said:

It is not always the tramp of armies that announces the coming of the spirit of war; this may be the medication of it among an apparently peaceful people. It would seem that there are evidences of it among us now. But this must not be. We have had enough of war, and fanatics must not be permitted to recall its presence. The duty of the hour is reconciliation. It is not to be secured by procrastination. If it be wise to perfect a Union at all it is wise to do it now. The speaker then referred, in terms far from complimentary, to Gen. BUTLER and other prominent Radical leaders, concluding by an earnest appeal for the preservation of the thirty-six stars in their entirety, not as a sham but as a truthful symbol of the union of all the States.

SPEECH OF HON. JUDGE BEECH, OF QUEENS COUNTY.

Judge BEECH, of Brooklyn, then addressed the people in an able and learned speech, the principal point of which was in his successful proofs of the falseness of the doctrine which would exclude the Southern States from a full and fair representation, not as conquered States, but as States restored to their position. He then charged THADDEUS STEVENS with being the great incitor to trouble, and as the teacher of a new doctrine—the doctrine that ten States of the Union were dead. I see no flag, said the speaker, but carries its full complement of stars. That flag now, as before, floats on every sea. Yet these men, led on by THADDEUS STEVENS, taught and trained by him, would tell you that that flag is a flaunting lie. You are to decide that question whether those thirty-six stars represent as many States that never left the Union, or but twenty-six, and that ten must be torn away from their azure field. [Great cheering.]

SPEECH OF HON. JNO. T. HOFFMAN.

The Mayor being recognized upon the stand and loudly called for came forward, and said that however much he wished to remain with them he could not do so, having yet several other stands to say a word or two from. They all knew his feelings and opinions at this time, and he knew, too, that they were all with him in the hope that out of all this turmoil the Union would come out a perfect Union, and this could be accomplished only by having the Southern States fairly represented in the Congress of the United States.

SPEECH OF R. H. PRUYN.

Mr. PRUYN was then introduced as the future Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New-York, and warmly received. He spoke briefly but feelingly, and appealed to the better natures of those who listened to him to be peaceful in their agitation, secure in the faith that they could safely stem at the ballot-box the tide of Radicalism threatening to flood the country with the flow of evil passions.

Mr. PRUYN was followed by Col. DEMMING, of Conn., Mr. LUKE COZZENS, Mr. PEEBLES, Mr. JEROME BUCK, and several others, in brief speeches, as the hour was now late and the fireworks began to make noisy interruptions.

A veteran of 1812 concluded the business of this stand by the tumultuous outburst of "Hail Columbia."

The University-Place Stand.

This stand, which was located on the corner of Fifteenth-street and University-place, was finely decorated with flags and Chinese lanterns.

Hon. F. A. TALLMADGE called the meeting to order amid loud cheers. A band of music played several airs amid the boom of cannon in the Park, the rockets meantime illuminating the air above, the earth beneath, and all the surrounding buildings.

Hon. HIRAM KETCHUM was nominated for President and unanimously elected amid loud cheers.

The resolutions, which are elsewhere printed, were read by Mr. JOSEPH A. CORLIES.

The following are the names of the officers of the meeting:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Augustus Schell,	Washington Hunt,
David M. Stone,	W. A. Budd,
John R. Garland,	Henry Hilton,
Wm P. Lee,	John McCool,
Wm. Whitlock,	John R. Brady,
O. DeForrest Grant,	Robert L. Cutting,
Wm. C. Conner,	David Watts,

George G. Barnard.

SECRETARIES.

Charles R. Cornwell,	Jenkins Van Schaick,
Franklin Allen,	Arthur Leary,
John J. Bradley,	Ira D. Warren.

Mr. KETCHUM, on taking the chair, said that the controversy now before the country was one of the most serious nature. It was no less a contest than one between the President of the United States and the present Congress. The people must decide the whole matter. The President says the States in rebellion were never out of the Union. We have had a four years' war; the rebellion has been put down so far as the arbitrament of the sword is concerned, but now comes the war of intellect. Among the rights of the people of these States is the right to representation in Congress. The Radicals in Congress will not now admit representatives in all of the thirty-six States of the Union. The question is, are they out of the Union or are they not? If the seceded States are in the Union, they have a right to be represented; if they are out of it, then our revolutionary war and the four years' war of the late rebellion are all a farce—a sham—yea, worse than that, the Government has been guilty of a crime of the deepest dye. [Great cheering.] There is a fundamental principle involved. The coming election is a highly important one. It is no less than the old question so much agitated in the war of the Revolution, namely: whether there should be taxation without representation. The question is now, shall any other principle prevail than that if a person is taxed for the support of Government he shall have a voice in that Government? [Cries of "Never, never."] Congress is to judge of the qualifications of its own members. Gentlemen, you must stand by the President.

Mr. ISAAC R. WILSON was then introduced. He referred in very eloquent language to the issues involved in the coming election. He said it was a question whether colored men, who had just been released from Slavery, should stand on the same plane and exercise the same privileges as a white man. Shall black men vote as well as white? This speaker was very severe on the Radical members in Congress. He affirmed that their only object was to so manage the affairs of the country that colored men could vote as well as white men. Beyond that they cared nothing for the country, nothing for its institutions, nothing for the future. They say to you voters, they say to Southern loyalists, they say to all: "You must allow slaves to vote, or else your eleven States have no status, no votes, no anything—you are nowhere." The speaker referred to Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, as the worst of all bad philosophers and statesmen. He said: Suppose there were a riot in the Twentieth Ward of this City, and the City should seek to put it down. The twenty odd other Wards in the City would put down the riot of course. But having put it down the City would not say to the Twentieth Ward: "You no longer belong to the City; you have no part or lot with us." That Ward would still be a part of the City, and the admonition would be, "Hereafter, Twentieth Ward, you must behave yourself." [Cheers.] The speaker referred to Gen. GRANT, Admiral FARRAGUT, and his remarks in regard to their services in behalf of their country elicited much enthusiasm.

Mr. GEORGE M. CURTIS was the next speaker. He said that in their influence on the welfare of the country the Radicals were worse than the most ultra Southerners. What had the Southerners done in the Philadelphia Convention? He referred his hearers to the seventh resolution, as it was passed by that Convention. He then alluded in eloquent terms to the policy which the Radicals were pursuing. They threatened another civil war, and would not be satisfied without it, unless they could carry their own ultra ideas. He said he knew he was speaking to people of Celtic origin. It was the motive of the Radicals to drag his hearers down to the level of black laborers. That was the issue now before the country. "Will you," said he, "be put on a level with the colored man?" [Cries of "No, no," "Never."] He concluded by asking his hearers to vote for JOHN T. HOFFMAN for Governor of the State.

JAMES D. MCCLENAN and J. F. MCSWEENY followed in a few words, urging all voters present to stand by the good cause, and by all means to vote for the ticket headed by JOHN T. HOFFMAN for Governor.

The Northeast Stand.

This stand was situated on the Fourth-avenue, directly facing Fifteenth-street. It was gaily illuminated with Chinese lanterns, and mounted over the front, just above the speakers' heads, was an arch, over which a dove with the olive branch symbolized Peace. Upon the arch were the words: "The Constitution—WASHINGTON established it, LINCOLN defended it, and JOHNSON will preserve it." Roundsman LEAVES, of the Eleventh Precinct, with a dozen men, was in attendance at the stand, and maintained most admirable order.

At the appointed time JOHN H. WILLIAMS, Esq., called the meeting to order. Hon. A. J. DITTENHOEFFER officiated as presiding officer. The resolutions were read by J. DAGGETT HUNT, Esq., and were received with the greatest enthusiasm, which was shown by frequent hearty cheers and outbursts of applause. Hon. THOS. MCSPEDON then submitted the following list of officers:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Abram Wakeman,	Samuel Sloan,
John Pettigrew,	Wm. Bryce,
John Brougham,	John H. Morrison,
James B. Nicholson,	Smith Ely, Jr.,
Thomas Murphy,	Daniel P. Ingraham,
Loring Andrews,	John F. Purdy,
Anthony L. Robertson,	George W. McLean,

C. C. Baldwin.

SECRETARIES.

Henry A. Gilbert,	Aaron Brinkerhoff,
Geo. A. Osgood,	Peter Duryee,

Chas. S. Denike.

Capt. RYNDERS was then introduced, and received with great applause. He made one of his characteristic speeches, and was followed by Hon. JAMES MCDOUGALL, of California, who made a few remarks, giving way to Col. SAMUEL J. CROOK, who said:

SPEECH OF COL. S. J. CROOK.

This meeting, in my judgment, argues well for the future of our country, and when I see men of political differences meet here, irrespective of party, to indorse the late Convention at Philadelphia, I have hopes of my country. I am confident in saying to-night that the rebellion is put down, and I say, receive with open arms these States that are standing to-day ready to come back to the Union. With the assurance of their renewed loyalty to the Government hereafter, they should be guaranteed their rights under the Constitution. The reason why the present Congress raised the issue with the President is that they were afraid that, if they did not do so, when our citizens next came to the polls to vote, the Republican Party would be killed outright. ANDREW JOHNSON is simply trying to preserve your rights and my rights, and the rights of all the people of our glorious Union, and the whole people should sustain him. We have nothing to fear to-day from the conquered people of the South, and I say receive them back with open arms; and then just as soon as they attempt to rise again, I think enough Yankee boys can be raised to put them down again. Why should twenty-six States ask any guarantee of ten States, outside the consciousness of our own superior strength? They cannot do anything against us if they would, and I say, for God's sake trust them and receive them back. The North and South have smoked the pipe of peace together, and I believe the South, having pledged their word to the Union, they may be safely trusted. ANDREW JOHNSON is simply following out the policy of President LINCOLN. Why don't we support him, then? Let us do it.

Col. SPENCER H. CONE was then introduced. He said:

SPEECH OF COL. SPENCER H. CONE.

This great nation, divided to-day by the Radicals, may yet be united once more. Not by calling names may we accomplish this union, but by facing the great issues of the day and acting bravely in their decision. New-York and Pennsylvania must be saved from the Radicals at the next election, for if they gain the majority Congress will consider that these States indorse them fully, and they will at once impeach our noble President. The Radicals have taken from us some of our dearest rights; indorse them, and they will deprive you of the last of them all. The New-Englanders do not desire to support "my policy," because they fear that the profits will be lost to their pockets. How may we support the President best? By caring for the elections. By seeing to it that only just such Senators are elected as may be depended upon to support a wise and generous policy. See to it that you elect JOHN T. HOFFMAN as the Governor of this State, and do not fail to support our noble President to the end of this great struggle.

Mr. JOHN KERRIGAN then entertained the audience with a new song, written specially for the occasion, by himself, recommending the support of "our true friend, ANDY JOHNSON," was received with immense applause. Speeches were then made by JOHN CROWNEW, Esq., Col. STEGER, of Philadelphia, and THOS. B. BARNABY, Esq., after which the assemblage adjourned with three hearty cheers for President JOHNSON, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, and everybody who supported them, and as many hearty groans for those who oppose the Administration in its generous policy.

The German Stand.

From an early hour of the evening the sturdy Germans, many with their wives and children, assembled round the corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, where the stand had been erected from which they would be addressed in their own tongue, and long before the hour fixed for the opening the spacious front of it was filled. At 8 o'clock the proceedings were opened by Councilman KOSTER nominating as Chairman, Col. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN, which nomination was adopted.

The resolutions being read and adopted, MAGNUS GROSS, Esq., Editor of the *New-Yorker Staats Zeitung*, spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF MAGNUS GROSS, ESQ.

FELLOW CITIZENS! We are assembled to-night to indorse the action of the National Union Convention held in Philadelphia on the 14th of August; we are assembled to pledge our support to the restoration policy of President JOHNSON; and we are assembled to condemn the suicidal policy of radical Republicans. Thus the object of this meeting is clearly defined, and we are not in danger to dissolve into a chaos, or to present a Babel like the gathering of black spirits and white, of blue spirits and gray, that run riot at the City of Brotherly Love the other day. We maintain that the resolutions of the National Union Convention are sound and patriotic, as its proceedings were decorous, harmonious and manly. We protest that the policy of President JOHNSON is a national and constitutional one, and recommends itself to every lover of his country. We have had a rebellion and a civil war. We suppressed the first and ended the latter, and the question now before us is, whether peace, harmony, unity, brotherly love and prosperity shall be restored, or the rebellion in the South shall be followed by another in the North, and the war for the Union by disunion, anarchy and ruin. We have fought for the maintenance and perpetuity of the fundamental laws of the Republic have, while at war, stubbornly refused to admit the fact of the severance of the Union, and the further question, therefore, is, whether any party or faction shall be permitted to render futile the great sacrifices brought to this end in blood and treasure, by the destruction of the fundamental laws and the severing of the bond of union after the war. Have we gone into war with erring and passionate brethren, spilled rivers of blood, and spent thousands of millions of treasure in order to save our institutions from destruction, and to keep our nation intact, or have we gone through all these ordeals, trials and hardships to gain the privilege of tearing down the magnificent structure of our great fathers? If we mean to save and to build up again, we must follow the course of a conscientious and country-loving President, and reaffirm the resolutions and declaration of principles, as laid down by the first National Convention held since 1860. If we are, on the contrary, of the opinion that our Union and Constitution, our rights and liberties, our independence and self-government, are not worth saving, we have to imitate the example of the men assembled last week at the same place, and endeavored to put to shame the Jacobins of the French Revolution, and outdo the inmates of Bedlam. Shall we be guided by the example, advice, counsel and action of an Andrew Johnson, William H. Seward, Gen. Grant, Admiral Farragut, Gen. Dix, Senators Doolittle and Cowan, and like statesmen, patriots and heroes, or by those of Thad Stevens, Ben Butler, Parson Brownlow, Fred Douglas and Anna Dickinson, or like disunionists, fanatics, demagogues, negroes and strong-minded women? The Convention whose action we have assembled to indorse, represented the sentiments and public course of the first named; the *omnium gatherum* that followed it, the sentiments and public course of the others. The speaker next reviewed the action of Congress during its eight months session, the extravagances and indecencies of the Radical Press, the ranting of Radical stump-orators, their shameless vilification of the President, and the ruffianism exhibited by their tools and dupes during the late Presidential tour through some of the States. The next question before us is: How shall we give force to these our convictions? In other words, what shall we do to prevent these Radicals from ruining the country? The answer is, that we New-Yorkers, I mean we citizens of the city and State of New-York have never been in a better condition to give a stunning, deadly blow to a public enemy than we are at present. In the same reckless, revolutionary, intolerant and despotic spirit as the affairs of the nation have been conducted by these Radicals through their Congress, the affairs of this State have been managed by their Legislature and Executive. State policy, State economy, municipal and individual rights, freedom of trade and freedom of conscience have in our midst been attacked and struck down by these Radicals. Let us combine and unite to redeem these crushed rights and liberties in the Empire State, and we will have given the impulse to the redemption of the rights and liberties of the nation from the same reckless hands. Let us, if nowhere else, defeat the Radicals in the State of New-York, and their downfall will be written on the wall of the Union! Let us rally around our standard-bearer, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, in the defence of self-government, freedom of conscience, municipal rights and strict economy! Let us marshal our forces against the liberty-crushing tendency of centralism and nepotism! Let us fight fanaticism, intolerance and extravagance in every shape and form, and conquer them; and we shall not only have redeemed our State but the Union, from the clutches of the Stevens, the Butlers and the Brownlows! If our will and firmness is equal to our duty; if we are as firmly bound to make an end to Radical rule as we are convinced that it is Radical misrule; if we believe as strongly in self-government and the blessings of the Union as we know the Radical leaders to be the enemies of both—we shall have no difficulty of sending REUBEN E. FENTON to his rural home and of placing the liberal-minded, just, firm and independent HOFFMAN in his seat. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

As soon as order was restored, Dr. PHILIP MERKLE addressed the meting, and was followed by Mr. H. SCHROEDER in a lengthy address, in which he took very strong ground against negro suffrage and the enactment of the Sunday law, both of which he believed as acts hostile to the liberty guaranteed to the adopted citizens.

Mr. HOFSTETTER, a gentleman well advanced in years, then addressed the meeting. He laid great stress upon his former affiliations to the Lincoln-Johnson party, and remarked that the latter had not deserted the party, but that the party had deserted him, because he followed the dictates of his own conscience. Mr. HOFSTETTER reviewed the liquor law question, and urged the Germans to united action on that matter.

He was followed by Mr. MAX GOEPP, who spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. MAX GOEPP.

The questions before the people were discussed too often within the last two weeks to admit of a re-discussion on this stand. Mr. JOHNSON's speeches left no doubt as to his policy. The Radicals were intent upon keeping out of the Union the eleven Southern States only for the purpose of controlling the Government, for used to wielding a tyrannical power they could ill console themselves if they lost it. This meeting was not a Democratic, but a Conservative meeting, and no matter how the people were divided formerly they all were one in opposition to the Sunday law, which, under a Fenton would be strengthened, while HOFFMAN's election might secure its repeal. The Congressional elections should also be looked after, and only men who would support the President should be elected. "Long live JOHNSON and HOFFMAN." [Cheers.]

Mayor HOFFMAN and Hon. R. H. PRUYN next briefly addressed the audience, after which Messrs. P. F. SMITH and G. N. HERRMANN spoke at some length, which closed the meeting.

The Pyrotechnic Display.

Among the more successful features of the meeting was that of the fireworks. The first sign of life upon the square was the lighting of the myriad lamps distributed around the different stands, and scarcely had the crowds begun to assemble than huge rocket-bombs rose high in air and bursting, shed their effulgent glare and radiance upon the congregated citizens beneath. Rocket after rocket followed each other in rapid succession, filling the air with light brighter than that of noonday. The fitful flashes of these erratic meteors drew more and more people together until there scarcely remained space for one to stand, so complete had become the crush. Soon after the speakers had commenced to gather round their respective stands an attentive crowd of listeners, immense pots of red fire were set ablaze at different points—beneath the upraised foot of WASHINGTON's bronze steed, in front of the grand stand, and on the granite pillars of the several gates to the park—there these gorgeous and dazzling fires shed their bizarre glare upon the upturned faces of the assembled thousands.

Scarcely a minute elapsed without the darkened sky was pierced by the blazing train of a rocket mounting swiftly and bursting high above the heads of those surging to and fro in the square, the sudden light throwing every house-front and tree into bold relief. These were attended by a constant and scarcely ever-ending shower of roman candles, filling the air with a peculiar light distressing in its brilliancy and dazzling in effect.

As though these powerful lights were not enough, stands were erected at the intersections of Fourteenth-street with University-place and Fourth-avenue, upon which were placed several huge calcium lights, the concentrated glare of which pierced the already brilliant atmosphere like pencillings of silver on a golden ground, and as they were nearly always directed upon the nearest stand, every face appearing thereon shone with a peculiar lustre.

In the midst of all this gorgeous mingling of hues, there were constantly wandering through the crowded audience sundry Ward Associations, whose Chinese lanterns, with their subdued colors, served as an admirable foil for the more brilliant pyrotechnics.

At 10 o'clock the grand display of the set pieces in fireworks took place, and it passed off with precision and success. Among these were a motto bearing the legend, "I stand by the Constitution and these States." The final piece was a very handsome specimen of the pyrotechnic art, consisting of the Goddess of Liberty, supported upon either hand by figures emblematic of the "North" and "South." These were aided by several minor pieces of great beauty and brilliance, the appearance of which called forth repeated and long-continued applause from those assembled. Such was the pyrotechnic portion of the display, and one well worthy the cause and the hour.

Outside Demonstrations.

As the speaking was proceeding, the various Johnson Clubs and other organizations made their appearance, bearing transparencies, with appropriate mottoes, and coming into the vast mass from different quarters of the City. Among the most prominent were those borne by the Seventh Ward Johnson Club, giving assurance of the staunchness of the "Old Quaker stronghold," and other expressions of popular desire, such as the following:

"No Negro Equality."
"No Negro Rule."
"Union and Constitution."
"The Union for All Time."
"No Despotism."
"For Governor, John T. Hoffman
"To the Rescue."
"Andy Johnson."
"Liberty."
"Reconstruction."
"Flag of our Union."

Then came the Seventeenth Ward Democratic Association bearing banners and transparencies, among them the following:

"Still we come."
"One Country, one Constitution and one Destiny."
"The Union forever."

The Fifteenth Ward National Union Johnson Club next filed into and through the immense multitude, followed by the Twentieth Ward Johnson Club, bearing a transparency calculated to light up the State with hope in the hour of trial, as follows:

"Twentieth Ward, 2,500 majority for JOHN T. HOFFMAN," and another still with the encouraging promise that there should be

"No Taxation without Representation."

The Nineteenth Ward Democracy were also out in strength, calling for

"Peace and Reunion."
"My Policy, Restoration of the Union."
"We are not in favor of the miscegenationists, STEVENS, GREELEY, and PHILLIPS."
"JOHNSON, GRANT and FARRAGUT," and a large number and variety of equally interesting mottoes.

The Police Arrangements.

The Police arrangements were, as usual with the Department, quite successful. Inspector JAMES LEONARD was designated by the Superintendent as the chief officer in command, having for his special aid Capt. THERON COPELAND, of the Broadway Squad. Details of a section of patrolmen from the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Precincts were present upon the ground, making the aggregate number of batons about two hundred. These were carefully distributed throughout the square and the several stands. Capt. CAFFREY, of the Fifteenth, was present, and had charge of the Fourteenth-street side of the square. Capt. CAMERON, of the Eighteenth, had the direction of the force located along the Fourth-avenue front, while Capt. SPEIGHT, of the Twenty-ninth, assumed command of those men left to preserve order in the other portions of the square. The policemen were untiring in their efforts to keep the crowd in order, and generally contributed to the comfort of the citizens, and maintained their native good humor until the last. No accidents were reported at any of the Station-houses up to the hour of the close of the meeting, and scarcely any arrests made by the detectives. The headquarter and special detectives were busy all evening in permeating the crowds assembled round the various stands, but they failed to find any thieves in the pursuit of plunder, and what few they did pick up were sent to the nearest Station-house as a measure of precaution, more than positive suspicion. One of these suspicious gentry was caught in the dining-room of the Maison Dorée, and locked up for the night in the Fifteenth Ward Station-house. JOHN FRANKLIN was arrested as a well known thief by Detectives NIVEN and VAUGHAN. GEORGE ANDERSON was arrested by Detective KELSO, and they were locked up in the Mercer-street Station-house. One or two others were also arrested and sent over to the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house for safe keeping. Detectives VAUGHAN and NIVEN brought in HENRY CAMPBELL to Headquarters, and Detective MCDOUGALL secured GEORGE BROWN, and they were accommodated with lodgings for the night.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Hon. A. J. Rogers, New-Jersey; Hon. Edmond Rice, Minnesota; Hon. Perry Smith, Chicago; Hon. Isaac Butts, Rochester, and Hon. E. C. Grosvenor, Michigan, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Senator Doolittle, Albany; Prof. J. W. Jayne, Washington; Hon. A. Pollok, Washington; Hon. L. H. Pruyn, Albany, and T. M. Cook, Washington, are at the Astor House. Judge P. Ord, California, and Hon. W. L. Strong, Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

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Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 17—*In steamship Palmyra, from Liverpool*—Miss Hill, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Thorn, Mrs. Bain, Mrs. Fraser, Miss Fraser, P. Howard, R. Harris, Henry Martin, wife, 2 daughters and son, W. Bourke, C. H. Vanderhoff, Mr. Thiehawe, C. C. Leed, R. B. Baugh, Mr. Hill, W. T. Smith, Mr. Bain, Mr. Barnes, H. L. Strouse, Francois Comas, Mr. Richter, L. J. Hoffman, Wm. Heath, Miss Kate Dowell, and 420 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 43 | Sun sets..... 6 04 | Moon sets....12 06
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..1 47 | Gov. Island. 2 36 | Hell Gate... 3 5[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Sept. 17.

Cleared.

Steamship C. W. Lord, Ward, Wilmington, C. Goodspeed.
Steamers Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia; W. P. Clyde, Powell, Boston, W. P. Clyde.
Ship Aurora, Barker, San Francisco, Merchant & Carman.
Barks Orlando, Baker, Philadelphia, Merchant & Carman; Emilie, (Brem.,) Heyer, Rotterdam via Baltimore, C. Luling & Co.; Priscilla, Edervean, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.
Brigs Katse, (Dan.,) Robinson, St. Croix, P. Hanford; Johanna, (Holst.,) Oestmann, Rio Grande de Sul, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Speranza, (Hanov.,) Mashlemann, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Kenea, (Br.,) Sprague, St. Domingo City, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Baltic, Macadocks, Galveston, Tupper & Beattie; J. R. Plater, Yates, Havana, W. W. Russell & Co.; Iris, (Br.,) Simmonds, St. Pierre, Mart., H. A. Vatable & Co.
Schooners Coast Pilot, Concklin, Wilmington, N. L. McCready & Co.; Wild Horse, (Br.,) McJomber, San Juan, Nic., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Lucretia, Babcock, Providence, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Kate Merrill, Bedell, St. Mark's, Fla., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; J. B. Litchfield, Haskell, Honda, Md., W. S. Brown & Co.; Arlington, Halsey, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.
Sloop Odd Fellow, Dyer, Middletown, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor.

Arrived.

Steamship Palmyra, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool Sept. 4, Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and 4[illegible]8 passengers to E. Cunard. Sept. 4, at 5:35 P. M., passed ship Curling, bd. in; 9th, lat. 50 6 N., lon. 30 32 W., passed ship Tara, bd. W.; 12th, lat. 47 38, lon. 51, passed steamship City of New-York, bound E.; 15th, lat. 42 40, lon. 63 12, passed Am. ship Ellen Austin, bound W.
Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Price, Wilmington, N. C., 65 hours, with naval stores to Jas. Hand. Left schr. John Moss, for New-York. Passed on the bar, schr. H. L. Davis, bound N.
U. S. steamer Rhode Island, Fairfax, Boston 48 hours.
Steamship Washington, Chichester, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Haud.
Steamship Salvor, Morgan, Boston, with mdse. to Metropolitan Steamship Co.
Steamship Pioneer, (Br.,) Harrison, Morein Bay, C. B., 4 ds., with coal to Snow & Burgess.
Steam-lighter Saxon, Brown, from the wreck of brig Wm. Edwards, at Barnegat.
Bark Waldo, Baker, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to Brockway & Barker.
Bark Welkin, Blanchard, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.
Bark Anna E. Garden, Nelson, Bridgeport, C. B., 1[illegible] ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.
Brig J. Murchie, (Br.,) Mitchell, Glace Bay 24 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.
Brig Monica, Mitchell, Bangor 12 ds., with lumber to master.
Brig Ellen Anna, (Br.,) Blanch, Dorchester, N. B., 22 ds., with stone to J. F. Whitney & Co.
Brig Brisk, (Br.,) Marshall, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar to Fowler & Jova.
Brig J. W. John, (Br.,) Duff, Lingan, C. B., 20 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.
Schr. Jenny Lind, Cole, Shulee, N. S., 14 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.
Schr. Royal Arch, Davison, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.
Schr. W. H. Thorndike, Cables, Lingan 15 ds., with coal to W. S. Brown.
Schr. Helene, Hallock, Jacksonville 9 ds., with cotton to Jonas Smith.
Schr. Francis Arthemus, Sprague, Shulee, N. S., via Holmes' Hole 19 ds., with piling to Snow & Richardson.
Schr. Madagascar, Hodgdon, Ellsworth, with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.
Schr. Julia, Nash, Machias, with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.
Schr. Red Rover, West, Belfast, for Rondout, with staves.
Schr. William, (Br.,) Outhouse, Sackville, with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.
Schr. Seneca, Cartridge, Troy, for Wareham.
Schr. Kate, Stevens, Providence.
Schr. Mail, Merrill, Bangor, with lumber.
Schr. Eastern Belle, Haley, Bridgeport.
Schr. C. A. Stetson, ——, Gloucester, with fish.
WIND—At sunset, S.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 17—Arr. steamers Ashland, from New-York; Neptune, do.; ship Annie Boyeston, Calcutta; barks Nonpareil, Aden; Chattanooga, New-York; brig Ocean Wave, Cardenas.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 17—Arr. steamship Empire, from New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Gardner Colby—ship, from Rangoon for Falmouth, May 24, lat. 15 S., lon. 80 E.
Nonpareil—bark, from Aden for Boston, 135 ds. out, Sept. 14, lat. 40 56, lon. 67 50.

Foreign Ports.

At Cienfuegos, Aug. 28, barks Cienfuegos, for New-York, ldg.; Palo Alto, do, in 2 or 3 ds.; Br. brig Troubadour, for Boston, ldg. The brig Terecita, barks Undine and M. A. Stetson were riding quarantine.
At St. Helena, Aug. 3, ship Atalanta, Rangoon, for England, repairing, having been run into. Arr. July 31, ship St. Paul, from Akyab for England. Sld. Aug. 3, bark Anna Walsh, from Zanzibar for Providence.

[PER ATLANTIC CABLE.]

Br. ship Anglo-Indian (where from and bound not stated) put into Sydney, N. S. W., no date, leaky. (The Anglo-Indian was built at Bath, Me.)

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 541, Sept. 17, 1866.
13, 51, 59, 12, 22, 30, 4, 36, 75, 57, 70, 65, 42.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 542, Sept. 17, 1866.
69, 25, 37, 74, 59, 5, 31, 30, 10, 53, 48, 38.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 441, Sept. 17, 1866.
21, 58, 63, 14, 48, 30, 5, 3, 69, 4, 59, 52, 42.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 442, Sept. 17, 1866.
42, 61, 35, 6, 60, 50, 51, 31, 70, 20, 34, 28.
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